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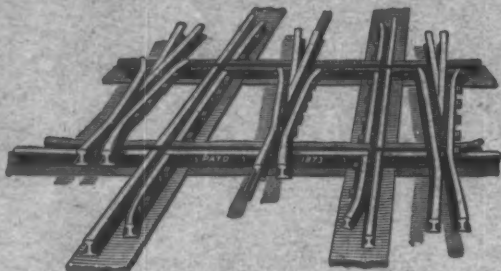
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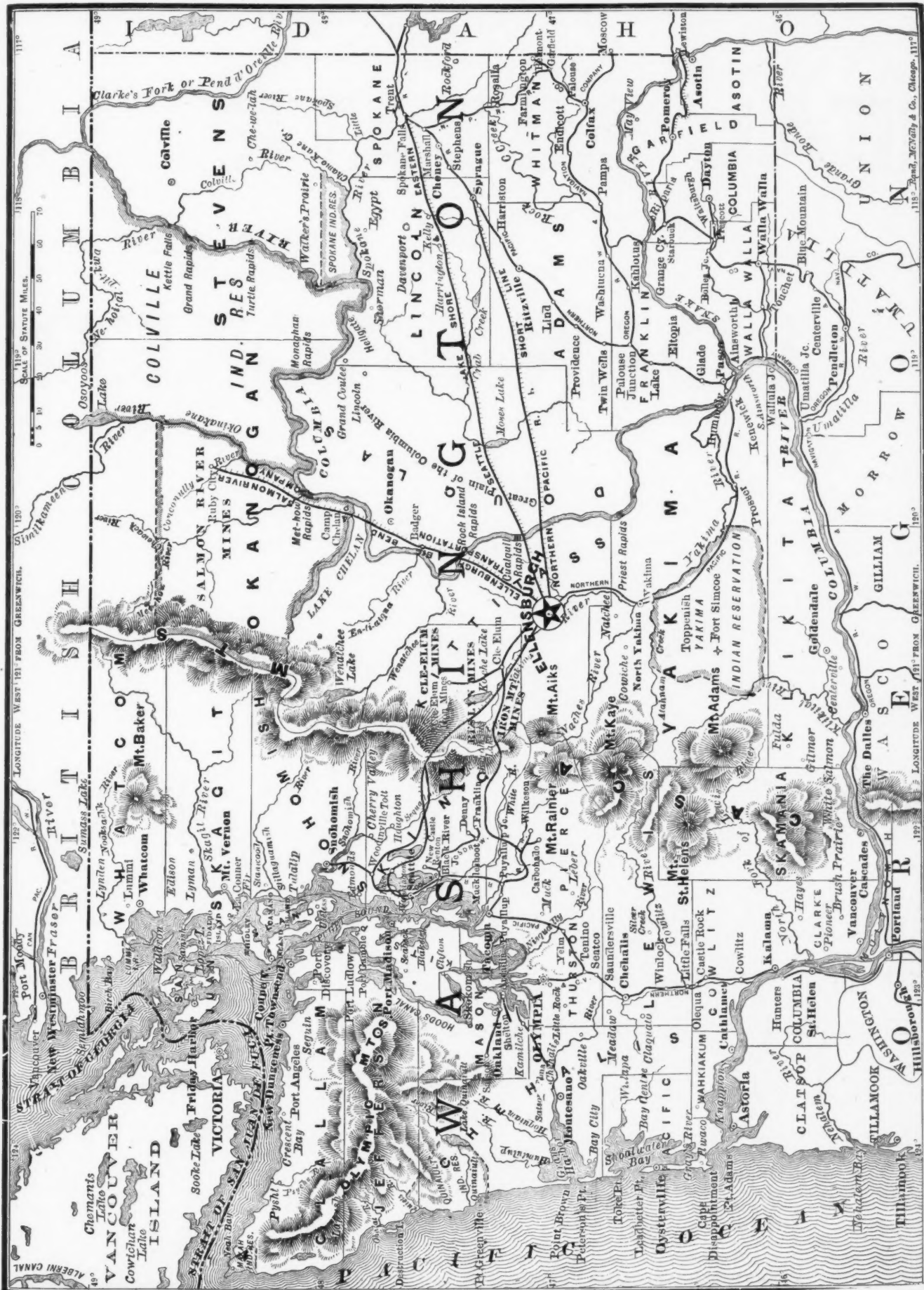
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THE PRECIOUS AND ORNAMENTAL STONES OF MONTANA.

BY E. B. NORTHRUP.

Should you ask the average Montanian, and by the term I mean the miners and prospectors of experience and usual intelligence, "what information can you give me about the precious stones of the Territory?" you would in most instances be at once cordially greeted as the champion "tenderfoot" or looked at askance as a "d—d fool professor."

And you might be neither—or both.

During my first visit to Helena I visited two curiosity shops (where the specimens on sale consisted of about everything save products) and half a dozen jewelry stores, and sought in vain for local sapphires, garnets or other crystals; yet my search was subsequently rewarded by discovering a small boy who had an old tin can half filled with sapphires among which were two or three gems of greater value, I dare to say, than any imported sapphires in any jewelry establishment in Helena.

What perplexed me most was the general lack of that information upon the subject of the precious stones of Montana which is so clearly stated by the encyclopedias. For instance, Chambers (the least likely of any of our authorities to mention the subject) says:

"Montana has within its limits veins of gold, silver, galena, copper, coal and precious stones which will at a future day afford an exhaustless field for profitable investment."

The italics, and in subsequent quotations are my own.

The American Cyclopaedia devotes considerable space, under different heads, to the Montana

sapphires, rubies and oriental emeralds, extracts from which (the entire text would be too cumbersome) are as follows:

"The oriental emerald, the green variety of precious corundum, when of a beautiful green and perfectly transparent, is the rarest of gems. Specimens have been found in Montana Territory."

Again in another place the American Cyclopaedia says of the green sapphire:

"It is the rarest of gems. Mr. Emanuel, of London says that he has met with one specimen; but in

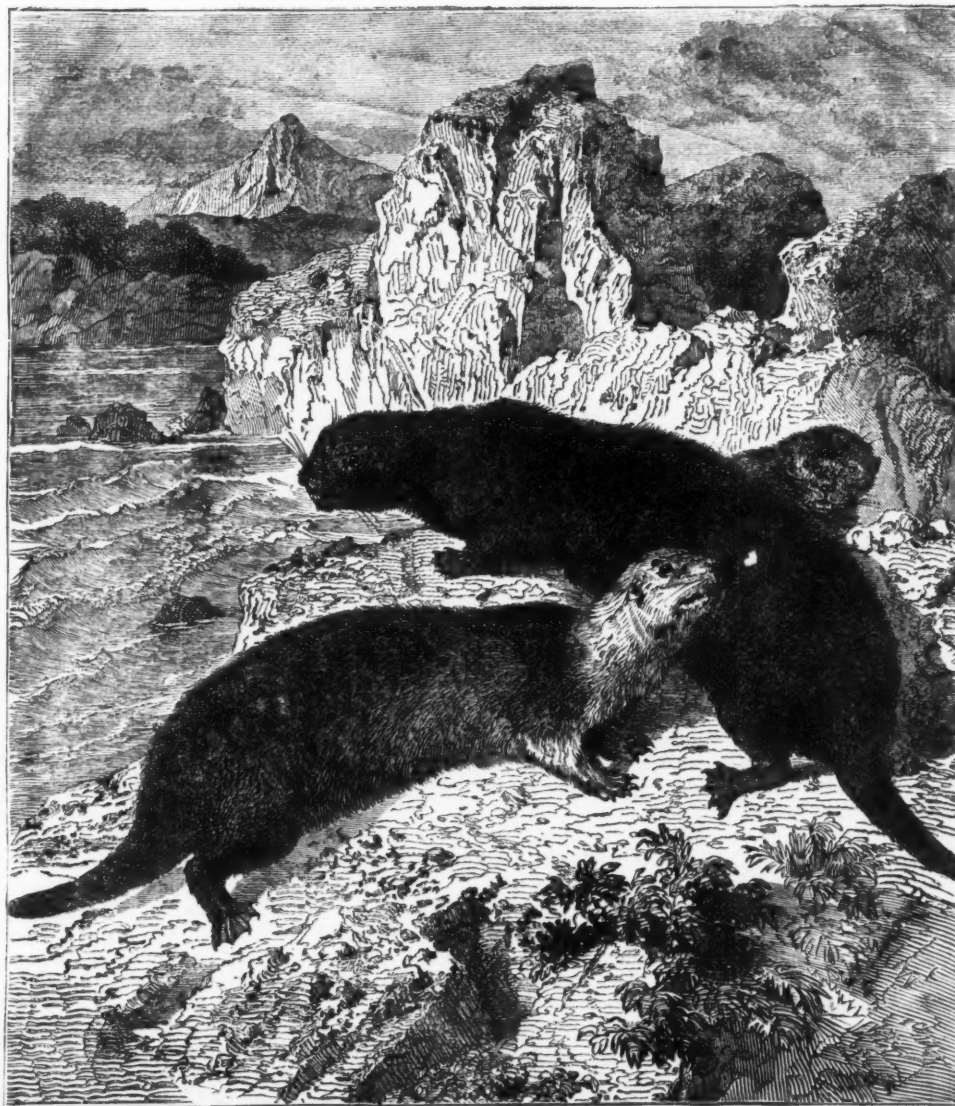
the autumn of 1873 Dr J. L. Smith had sent to him from Montana a quantity of rolled pebbles which were found to be corundum. They were flattened hexagonal prisms and were either colorless or green, varying in shade from light to dark. They were found in the Missouri River about 160 miles above Fort Benton. Dr. Smith has had some cut, one of them very perfect, three and one-half carats in weight and of a fine green color."

The Encyclopedia Britannica in speaking of sapphires and rubies merely states that gems of this class are found near Helena.

Mr. George F. Kunz, of New York City, is said to be the best authority in this country on gems. In a recent article Mr. Kunz writes:

"The finest sapphires for gems are collected by the miners from the sluice-boxes of the placer mines near Helena, Montana. The gems are usually light green, blue, red, and all the intermediate shades. Often they are blue as viewed in one direction and red when seen in another. Frequently all the colors would assume a red hue by artificial light. A very interesting piece of jewelry was recently made from these stones in the form of a crescent, the stones were red, shading to a bluish-red in the center, and finally into blue at the other end; but by artificial light the color of all turned red. A few gems have come from the same place that were truly ruby red and sapphire blue. Of the latter color, perfect gems have been found here up to nine carats in weight. By artificial light these are intensely brilliant."

Mr. Kunz also states that the "finest garnets in the world" are found near Helena. In the *Jewelers Circular* for August, 1887, Mr. Kunz states that the green and purple sapph-



SEA OTTERS ON VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—[SEE PAGE 4.]

ires are very rare. These colors are quite common among the Montana corundum. Mr. Kunz also says: "The choicest colors are corn flower and velvet blue." I saw many of the first named tint last summer.

The annual report of the U. S. National Museum for 1886, under the head of sapphires, says:

"There are also two cut stones, light blue and light green, weighing one and two carats respectively, which, for light colored sapphires are, perhaps, brighter than those from any other locality. The cutting of one of these gems has given it a remarkable luster. They are found in the sluice-boxes at and near Helena, Montana."

In the above quotations I have given sufficient expert testimony to prove the fact that Montana has produced gems, not only of value, but of rare and exceptional worth, quality and beauty. A "perfect gem" sapphire, weighing "nine carats" is certainly something that is worth picking up, and the reader will naturally care to know where and how the gems are to be had. The sapphires and rubies (corundum) seem to be confined chiefly if not wholly to the placers, or old bars, in the valley of the Upper Missouri—say from the Great Canyon south to the point where the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson unite to form the great river. They are associated with the placer gold and have been collected only when some miner had curiosity enough (a rare occurrence) to pick up the pretty pebbles out of the sluice-boxes during a "clean-up." Nothing like systematic mining for them has ever been thought of. Eldorado bar is the place where most attention has been paid to the saving of the gems, but it is known to a few persons that there is another bar where the sapphires are more abundant even than at Eldorado. Recently I came in possession of a very fair colored sapphire, flawless and transparent, that measures two-thirds of an inch in length and one-half inch in diameter. A two-carat "canary-colored" or "corn-flower" stone has, by reason of its great brilliancy, been pronounced by local experts a diamond. It is, however, corundum; and here it may be stated that the Montana sapphires are considerably more brilliant than the very best Ceylon or Persian stones because they are an appreciable degree harder than the imported stones. I therefore make this claim, that the Montana corundum, other things being equal, (color, transparency, etc.) is of greater value than the imported because of its greater hardness and consequent brilliancy. There are several known localities in Montana where large profits would undoubtedly result in the systematic working of the mines for gems alone; although in every such case there would also be large profits in the gold product if conducted upon a large scale by hydraulic mining. It is very doubtful if any search, by a competent person, has ever been made in Montana to discover the source or largest deposits of corundum. Up to this time mere chance has brought to light the many fine gems that have found their way out of the Territory. There are now in St. Paul more than twenty cut stones that weigh from one to three carats each, said by local jewelers to be perfect gems, and of the colors ruby red, blue in several shades, green in varying shades, light yellow or cornflower, pink and pure white. Of these twenty or more stones there is not one but is more brilliant than the best sapphires in one of the leading retail houses in St. Paul; for it was there comparison was made, and the dealer was compelled to admit the greater brilliancy and beauty of the Montana stones. I do not hesitate to make the prediction that it will not be many years before the finest sapphires and rubies known to the jeweler's art will be advertised as "Montana gems."

The Montana garnets, also found in the auriferous deposits, are admitted to be the finest garnets known. They cut into gems that none but an expert can distinguish from rubies. They have greater hardness and brilliancy than ordinary garnets, and future tests may prove them to be of an entirely different character of crystal from the usual garnet. They are rated as being of several times the value of common stones of this species.

But corundum and garnet are not the only precious

stones for which Montana is destined to become famous. About a year ago, while a surveying party was engaged in platting land for the St. Paul and Helena Land and Improvement Company at Helena, a round mass of solidified clay was found (it had somewhat the appearance of lava incrustation) which was studded with minute crystals that, proved, on subsequent and thorough tests by experts, to be diamonds. No search has been made for the gems, as it was considered to be merely a chance find. I saw three crystals from the Madison Valley—and the owner said "there's lots of 'em where I got these"—which were white, transparent, as could be seen by reflections at points upon each stone, perfect octohedron in crystallization, with convex lines. They were diamonds, without question, and one of them would have cut above a carat. If there are really "lots of 'em" where those stones came from, then Montana has a diamond field worth looking after. There is really little doubt that if the placer miners were familiar with diamonds in the rough, many gems would be found annually.

So far as moss-agates, amethyst, obsidian, opalized wood, etc., are concerned, the "woods are full of them," so to speak. The moss-agate in Eastern Montana is found in large pieces; large enough so that in one case at least a set of table knives were ornamented with handles of agate. To my own notion among the most beautiful Montana specimens that are properly classed among crystals, are the "gold crystals." Their beauty is difficult to describe. One of the finest collections known belongs to the assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Helena. If the reader ever visits that town remember to call at that bank and request the pleasure of seeing the "gold crystals." So far as agatized or silicified woods are concerned, Montana abounds in the most beautiful specimens I have ever seen. Of course the mines produce the usual variety of all sorts of curious crystals. Last summer I saw a peculiar crystal, a truncated cone which looked exactly as the tip end of a buffalo horn would if composed of black glass. It was not obsidian, and its place has not yet been decided by an expert.

There has recently been discovered and located on ornamental stone (an argillite) which needs only to be placed upon the market to rank first in its class in this country. It is quite soft in the quarry and may be turned in a lathe, sawed, easily cut into any desired form or design, is without grit and possesses lithographic qualities. It hardens upon exposure, and is absolutely proof against even the intense heat of the blow-pipe. Its ornamental character consists of its marvellous coloring in every conceivable design of rings, wave lines, blotches, and solid colors. Some pieces look as though a rainbow had been put upon them in pastel. I have seen some that, dressed, could not be told from highly finished birds-eye maple, at a distance of a few feet. It will be adapted to all classes of tile and ornamental stone work.

The so-called "jasper" is very abundant and in some districts is of great beauty.

Marbles are also abundant. That found near Livingston seems a very tenacious, firm stone; while some from near Helena has the lustrous grain of the Italian marble. There is a rose-colored quartzite in Jefferson County which is destined to become a famous building stone.

Some of the slates are very peculiar, being variegated with rich colors through some process of mineralization.

There is undoubtedly a great and unoccupied field for the utilization of some of the best of the stone products of Montana.

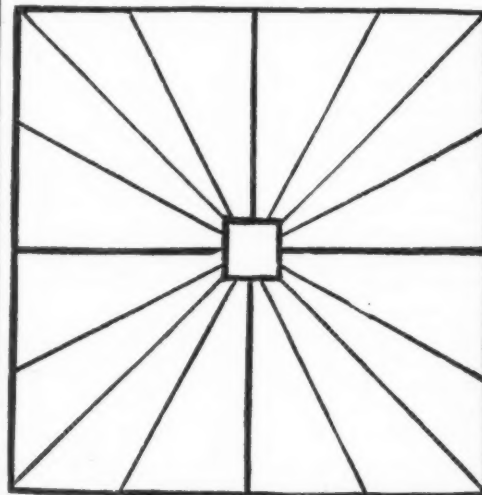
WAGES IN WASHINGTON.—Farm laborers get from \$20 to \$30 per month for their services and are boarded; sheep herders are paid \$30 to \$50 and board; carpenters \$2 to \$3.50 per day; railroad laborers receive from \$1.60 to \$2.25 per day; machinists command from \$3 to \$5 per day; school teachers are paid \$30 to \$75 per month, and board themselves; tanners \$3 to \$4 per day; mill men \$40 to \$60 per month and board.—*Sprague Mail*. □

THE SEA OTTER.

Among fur-bearing animals the sea otter ranks in value with the fur seal. A good otter skin is worth from \$50 to \$100, according to size, at Victoria on Vancouver's Island. The animal is caught along the shores of the islands and inlets on the North Pacific Coast. The Indians are the most successful hunters. The animal is shy and suspicious and is so good a diver that when he once takes to the water it is not easy to say when or where he will come up. Otter skins are the main dependence of many of the Indians for money with which to buy the few articles of clothing, the tobacco, sugar and whisky, and the trinkets, which they get at the stores. An Indian who has a few skins to sell puts his family into a big, long canoe, skillfully carved from the huge trunk of a fir or cedar, and paddles to the nearest town. The journey is the great event of the year for the family. The canoe is hauled up on the beach at a distance of a mile or two from the town, it may be Port Townsend, or Vancouver, or Victoria, a tent is pitched or a hut constructed from drift-wood and reeds, and the wild people admire in their stolid way the wonders of civilization. The cargo of furs is exchanged, slowly and cautiously, for supplies, and after a picnic of a week or two, the party returns to the remote rocky inlet where they make their home.

FARM VILLAGES.

E. V. Smalley, of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, states that four hundred miles of travel in North Dakota the past fall convinces him that the present system of settling Western prairies is wrong. He says: "Farmers should live in villages, instead of in isolated farm houses. The government land laws prevent this, by requiring every homesteader or pre-emptor to reside upon his claim."



FOUR SECTIONS SUBDIVIDED.

He advocates taking four sections of land, reserving forty acres in the center for a village, then divide the land into sixteen farms of one hundred and sixty acres each by lines radiating from the center to the outer boundaries. Here you would have sixteen families all living in a village, yet each upon his own farm, and the most distant part of any farm would be only about a mile. This plan combines the advantages of village life with the actual presence of the farmer upon his land. If the community was composed of congenial spirits, one could see how pleasant the locations of homes according to this plan would be and each family could be a help to the others. The diagram presented above shows the idea, which seems one worth consideration. The school house can be located on this reserved plat and the trouble and danger of sending children to school in winter at a distance be avoided. A blacksmith and repair shop can be supported and perhaps it may be deemed best in some cases to establish a small store for the community.—*Fargo Argus*.

"MAD JOE."

Sometimes when I get to thinking the whole thing over it all seems like a weird dream; a child of my wild imagination. Perhaps the story should remain untold. I know it is a startling one; but anyway this is how I happened to meet "Mad Joe." I had gone deer hunting and having lost my way, I discovered along about noon a well beaten trail, which I followed till near night when suddenly coming into an open, rocky space of ground, I saw a small log house with blue smoke curling lazily from a stone chimney. Knowing my camp was many miles away, so far that it would be impossible to reach it ere night closed in and feeling very much fatigued I hastened toward the cabin in search of food and shelter. Two ferocious looking hounds chained to a log, growled savagely at me. Several times I rapped on the door; then it was opened by a man probably forty-five years old with blue eyes and long brown hair. His countenance had a kindly expression; the forehead was high and broad and the nose quite prominent. He wore a buckskin coat curiously fringed with bright colored strips of the same material; corduroy pantaloons which were tucked into a pair of heavy boots, while the grey woolen shirt, unbuttoned at the collar disclosed a neck sunburnt and sinewy.

"My friend can I stay here to-night?" I asked, "if not I will be obliged to camp under some tree."

"Come in" he replied.

I entered.

"I expect you would not want to remain though should you know who I am."

"Why so?" I queried.

"Men call me 'Mad Joe,' mad," he exclaimed fiercely "but they don't know—they don't know."

He said no more and began to prepare supper. The room we were in though rather small was exceedingly comfortable. I noticed on a shelf above the table a number of books—principally historic and poetic works and also the pencil portrait of a beautiful woman. During the course of our conversation I alluded to the sketch at which "Mad Joe" said "yes I love that. Its all I have to love, I love it; love it" and taking it from the wall he kissed it repeatedly.

Oft times the man's actions were decidedly strange and frequently he went around muttering mysteriously to himself; yet it would have taken more than this to make me believe him insane. However, on seeing how affected he appeared when asked concerning the woman in the picture I thought there must be a secret connected with his life. While we were seated before the crackling fire after supper he said "may be you'd like to hear about Nonette—the woman whose picture hangs there on the wall."

"Nothing could please me more" I answered.

"Well then I'll tell you the tale. If you ever repeat it to anyone try and say it word for word as I told it to you. To commence with my true name is Joseph Gilmore and I wasn't born under a lucky star for my parents were both dead by the time I reached twenty years. They were my last known relatives in this whole wide world. Soon after their death I started to seek my fortune in the great West, where I drifted aimlessly about till September '69 when I met, while up in the Puget Sound region, a fellow named Joel Ramsey who offered me work as chopper in his logging camp. I accepted the situation. Ramsey called his camp "Devil Thud" and it stood at the mouth of a deep gulch quite close to the shore of the Sound. The affair consisted of three large buildings; but beside these were a number of shanties where the men lived who had families. A small creek babbled down the gulch along which a 'skid road' for hauling logs on had been made. Of course not having handled an ax much I was set to peeling the thick brown bark off the logs so they'd slide easy over the 'skids.' It wasn't hard to do and all day long the woods echoed to the ring of axes and the curses of the ox drivers. On quitting work the second evening instead of hurrying off to camp, I walked slowly down the trail, thinking how different had been my expectations of

life in the West. I was always regarded as a quiet person, overly sensitive and extremely passionate. I didn't care to associate with these rough loggers any more than I could help, nevertheless they were most all good hearted fellows. There was a bend in the gulch perhaps a half a mile from the Sound where the trail took up the hillside, when passing through a thicket of hazel brush I heard voices just ahead of me. Coming nearer and parting the overhanging branches I saw a man—a swarthy man with a frightful scar on his cheek standing a few feet distant. He said 'Damn that missionary's daughter. You've got religion bad.' These words were addressed to a young woman who replied in a soft musical tone 'Mr. Rondon you dare

fiend he was I'd have torn his devilish heart out and thrown it in his face."

As "Mad Joe" uttered the last few words his eyes flashed like sunlight on a mirror.

"But to go on. The woman, poor thing tumbled with fright. She told me she'd been huckle berrying and was going to 'Devil Thud' when this man known commonly as 'Scar Faced' Dick overtook her and began his abuse because she'd declined to marry him. She also said her name was Nonette Ramsey. I knew then that Indian blood coursed through this woman's veins—blood that ran warm as wine. Well I remember our walk to camp. She seemed ambitious and craved for knowledge so that night I gave her what



MAD JOE.—"ALL AT ONCE THE SPITEFUL CRACK OF A RIFLE RANG OUT."

speak to me like this because you think no one hears; but God does! What a vision of loveliness she was! No lily by a brookside was ever more graceful. The face beamed with a tenderness which I could never describe though I tried a thousand years, while her great brown eyes shaded by long lashes simply entranced me. I stood, bound as by a spell, drinking in their strange, wild beauty. A sea of glossy hair tumbled carelessly over her shoulders and a string of blue beads hung around her neck. The man began swearing terribly which made my blood boil and advancing toward him I said 'Sir you're talking in a very disgraceful manner.' He glared at me; the scar on his cheek turning fairly livid and said 'some day we'll be even' then turned and slunk away. Oh young man if I could only have known at that minute what a

books I had. You need not be surprised when I say I'd fallen in love with Nonette. In love? Why when she first spoke I was thrilled, enchanted.

"The halfbreed Dick left camp next morning. The loggers hinted among themselves that 'there was a girl concerned.' For one I was glad he'd gone. A month went quickly by. Meanwhile Nonette and I'd spent many happy evenings together discussing the various books we'd been reading; talking—oh I don't know what we did talk; but so far she'd treated me simply as a friend. I saw her in a far different light. She was my ideal woman, whose soul if held fluttering in the morning breeze would be whiter than the snow that mantles Grizzly Peak. Time and again I was just on the point of telling her of my love; but I was afraid and so it went until one Sunday after-

noon when we strolled together through the deep woods. How heavenly everything seemed that day! The leaves crackled beneath our feet like little sheets of flame and when we were still how quiet and and drowsy it was. There wasn't a sound, except may be a red squirrel barking now and then or the cool breezes mumbling away to themselves far up among the big fir tops. Being quite an artist I'd been doing some sketching and asked Nonette to let me draw a picture of her as I was thinking of leaving 'Devil Thud' soon. You couldn't have hired me to leave though. What a change came over her face, she turned away from me. My heart beat with heavy thumps—beat fast and faster. A million bands, hot as living coals, coiled themselves about me; wrapped and twined and wound tighter and tighter until I was all afire. At last when she raised her eyes to mine there were tears glittering on her long lashes.

"Draw the picture" she said; but you won't leave me."

"Leave Nonette!—never, I held her in my arms and kissed her soft, sweet cheeks again and again. It was this Sabbath afternoon that she promised to become my wife; it was then I drew the sketch you see hanging there on the wall.

"A few days after this while I was at work, Nonette who was continually rambling around through the woods, came tripping toward me. It happened that none of the other men were working near by and of course we got to talking as lovers will. We were standing pretty close to each other when all at once the spiteful crack of a rifle rang out. Glancing up the hillside where a white wreath of smoke was rising I beheld 'Scar Faced' Dick, gun in hand, skulking off. Nonette had given a little scream, but I thought she was only frightened by the noise. I turned toward her. Oh merciful Heaven what a sight! What a ghastly sight! There—oh God how can I think of it—there was Nonette staggering backward and clutching at her breast with the red blood oozing from between her fingers. Catching her in my arms I called her by name. She just shuddered, sir, and looked into my face—looked with the most agonized expression in her great pitiful imploring eyes, then murmured something and her head sank slowly back and she was—dead. Utterly horrified I let her fall to the ground and raising my hands implored God to give her life; prayed as man never prayed before or will pray again; knelt beside her and tearing the dress from her bosom tried to bind up the wound; tried to make her speak once more—oh may no mortal suffer what I suffered during those awful moments; may no one feel the crashing agony. Love as I'd loved with a wild fierce passion—ah a furious delight which had torn at my heart as raging waters through a rocky gorge, then to see the object I adored, the one I held above everyone else; yea the woman dearer to me than life itself; to see her lying dead at my feet, sir it was terrible—terrible. My head ached and throbbed—throbbed as if it would burst; I pressed against it with my hands; the air before me seemed dabbled in blood, the trees above were dripping with blood and each succeeding drop that fell burned deeper, deeper into my very brain. A cold sickening sensation came over me and the earth rocked like a living thing. The last I remember was burying my face close to Nonette's in her soft black hair.

"When I awoke I found myself lying on a bed. Two persons, strangers to me, sat near by. I tried to raise my hand but some heavy weight seemed to bear it down. I asked the men what ailed me and my voice sounded strange and far away. 'Never mind' said one 'keep quiet and you'll pull through.' By and by they told me I'd been sick for many days with brain fever. The whole truth came back to me. Tears filled my eyes—such scorching tears and more bitter than gall.

"To be short I grew in strength rapidly. I learned that 'Scar Faced' Dick, though every effort was made to capture him, had escaped and was still living. I determined if life were spared me to spend it henceforth in hunting the wretch down, so on a frosty December morning I stood for the last time beneath

the grand old trees which marked Nonette's grave and asking God's aid started on my long journey. I visited every city and town on the Pacific Coast. Men ridiculed me; called me a fool; a crazy tramp; but I cared not and went on alone, unloved, looking into every place, scrutinizing each face that bore any resemblance to the murderer's and not seeing the scar there would continue my search. Thus passed ten years and without accomplishing my purpose. I grew weary and sick at heart, sometimes I contemplated suicide and the very next moment cursed myself for thinking of such a thing. But all hope fails me so I came off here in these rugged mountains where I've lived ever since. This is the story. If I knew I should never feel my fingers shaking the life out of that fiend; if I knew I should never look into his hellish face once more Death would be my best friend. Oh my God why have I been made to suffer so?"

"Mad Joe" broke entirely down. Strong man as he was his whole frame shook with emotion. The fire, our only light, was now but a bed of glowing coals and darkness hovered around. Suddenly the dogs outside began a furious barking. Then some one rapped.

"Come in" said mine host huskily.

A man carrying a bundle entered; it had grown so dusky, however, that I could not see him plainly.

"I'm on my way to the mines. Would you mind keeping me for the night?" he asked.

"Sit down, you must be cold. I'll put more wood on" replied Mr. Gilmore, who gathered up an armful of dry cedar kindlings and throwing them on the fire stood watching the quick, red flashes. Meanwhile my attention was on the stranger. He wore a white hat beneath whose broad brim hung a cluster of shaggy black locks. On his cheek I fancied I could discern a mark which became more and more distinct in the growing light. Yes, I was not mistaken. That mark was a scar.

"Mad Joe" who had thus far been gazing blankly into the flames turned about and on beholding the new comer clenched his hands and uttered a low groan. The two men were face to face. Just then a gust of wind blew the door, which had been only partly closed, wide open and the stranger pursued by "Mad Joe" dashed out into the bright moonlight. Wild with excitement I followed. They ran for some distance down a rocky, barren slope when on a sudden both disappeared. Coming up to where I saw them vanish so mysteriously a canon's great, wide mouth opened before me. Peering over its brink into the awful depths below I heard the sullen roar of swirling waters. "Mad Joe's" hope was at last fulfilled. Far off a night bird wailed dismally and a cloud glided, ghostlike across the face of the moon.

FRANKLIN HERBY.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

They are coming from the deserts of the dim and dusty East, where to raise a stunted turnip gives the prospect of a feast, where the farms are made of gravel and they plow with dynamite, where the festive chattel mortgage sings its dirges day and night; they are coming in their wagons, they are coming on the train, they are coming from the region where they struggled long in vain; they are coming from the cabin, they are coming from the hall, they are coming to Washington, where's plenty for them all. They are coming from the Southland, they are coming from the North; from the valleys and the mountains they in droves are coming forth; they are coming with their husbands, they are coming with their wives, they are coming with their hammers, their kneedles and their knives; with their harrows and their planters, and their pencils and their guns, they are coming with their fathers and their mothers and their sons. They are coming stout and slender, they are coming short and tall, they are coming to Washington where there's plenty for them all. Where you needn't dig potatoes with the sabre or a dirk, where when rain is badly needed, then the rain gets in its work; where

the rivers moan and murmur on their journey to the sea, where the breezes tackle cornstalks big as fence-ralls on the lea; where the savage lately wandered in his search for human hair, while his hoarse and howling war-cry floated on the summer air; where a hundred braves would answer to the chieftain's battle call, they are coming to Washington, where there's plenty for them all. Where the savage used to wander, yearning for a crop of hair, now the farmer takes his porkers to the nearest county fair; and the corn is gaily growing where the greasy wigwam stood, where he burned the wailing captive now the poultry search for food; and the people who are coming to this pleasantest of climes, show a happy knack of keeping with the times; they will find a country beaming from the spring time to the fall, when they land in Washington, where there's plenty for them all. —Ellensburg Capital.

"LOONY."



"Curse 'em! Ah curse 'em!
They've declined my spring po'm."

Hear o' "Loony?" Why, thunder! young man, I shud say so!

That's his cabin ye see near the edge o' yon canyon; It's nigh done fer; the chimney looks sorter dyspeptic; But set down on this log while I tell ye about him.

'Twas November—a lonesome month here in the mount-
'ins—

Every bird gone an' not even a chipmunk to cheer ye;
Each maple tree glum, an' their bright leaves all flying.
Like small sheets o' flame whirled around by chill
breezes.

Wal, one mornin' a man o' perhaps five and twenty,
Light complected an' wearin' a big wide sombrero,
His long hair curlin' over a white buckskin collar,
Come an' ast me if this wasn't the Peril Crick diggin's.

Sez I, "Partner, ye've struck it the very first rattle."
So next day he begun to hew logs fer a shanty,
Barely sayin' a word unless mebbly on business,
Seldom seen when not carryin' a gun in his holster.

Four long months passed away; yet still here in the dig-
gin's

Lived this man; jest as much o' a stranger as ever,
Never laughin' er jokin' er "settin' the boys up,"
Alluse quite an' allus the same sober turkey.

Strange to say, fer the mount'in air's perfectly healthy,
But I seen he kept growin' so lank an' so pale. Why,
Sir, his cheek bones stuck out like sharp knots on a fir
trunk,

An' it seemed if the wind blowed he'd surely fall over.

One March evenin'—I think there'd jest been a snow-
storm—

Anyway the old stage barely got up from Redville,
"Skippy" Williams, the half-breed, who shot Jimmy
Haskell,
Sed somethin' er ruther was the matter o' "Loony."

Sure enough he lay flat on the floor in his cabin,
Lay as dead as a nail, we all thought, till I poked him,
When he jumped, tore his hair, leaped plumb out o' the
doorway.

Yellin' "Curse 'em! Ah curse 'em! They've declined my
spring po'm."

Off he went in the deep woods an' that was the last, sir,
O' the curious stranger ye've heard the boys mention.
Course I can't say what made the galoot act so foolish.
'Less 'twas a poet. The deuce! Wal, then I don't wonder.

Tacoma, Wash.

FRANKLIN HERBY.

THE HELENDALE STOCK FARM.

BY MAXWELL WOODHULL.

In my journeyings in Dakota last season I had the pleasure of responding to the invitation of Mr. H. B. Power to visit him at his farm home in Richland County. A pleasant drive of some forty-five minutes from Leonard, a small station on the Fargo Southwestern branch of the Northern Pacific, brought us to the head quarters of the well known Helendale Farm. The farm is a large one, embracing some 6,000 acres, about one-fifth timber, the remainder open rolling and level prairie well divided by nature into meadows, pasture and cultivable lands, every section well watered by spring and stream, a natural combination of everything that is required to make it one of the best, if not the best locations for a stock farm in the Northwest. As we turned the point of a hill into the inclosure surrounding the buildings and began to catch the views of the groves of timber, the hills, the running brooks, the fenced pastures, the fields of wheat, oats, barley, corn, millet and vegetables, the herds of milch cows, of beef cattle, of horses, the band of sheep, the large lot filled with fat Berkshire pigs, great flocks of poultry and the groups of neatly well painted buildings, all combined, making it look more like a large, old, well conditioned New England farm, it was hard to realize that we were in Dakota where a farm is supposed to be only a place on the vast prairies where one can do nothing but raise wheat.

The work of opening this farm was commenced in the spring of 1880, but little was done the first year except putting up the dwelling house and a few shelter sheds and the breaking of a small field. The following season Mr. Power bought his first lot of pure bred short horns, a few horses and commenced the work of breeding first class stock. From the first he had faith in the country being a good place for stock raising, but somewhat in doubt as to whether it could be made sufficiently profitable to warrant much of an outlay in high priced stock, he worked along quickly and conservatively adding a few head by purchases, but mostly by natural increase until, at the time we visited him, his stock consisted of some two hundred and fifty head of cattle, about fifty of them being pure bred registered Short horns (Durhams) the remainder grades of the same breed, 125 head of horse stock, most of them French draft grades with a magnificent black Percheron "Brilliant" stallion at the head of the herd, (foaled and raised on the farm), a flock of nearly three hundred Shropshire down sheep and a nice lot of about one hundred Berkshire hogs and pigs besides a great flock of over one hundred Bronze turkeys and an unnumbered lot of fine Plymouth Rock chicks.

Now he has about seven hundred acres under cultivation. Last season he had 300 acres in wheat, the remainder in feeding and forage crops, in which was a forty acre lot of field corn and fifty acres of fodder corn. The field corn was of the northern varieties and looked as well as any field of corn grown in New York or New England and the fodder corn equal to anything of the kind in Wisconsin. It is known as the ensilage corn and Mr. Power has since told me that its average growth when cut was ten and one-



IN HIS ENEMIES' POWER.

half feet high and it was all saved untouched by frost, averaging fourteen tons green fodder to the acre. While speaking of this corn I will say that Mr. Power told me that in six successive years of corn growing he never lost a crop and every year it has proved a profitable crop to him.

The buildings of the farm consist of a modest, well arranged farm house large enough for the family with separate apartments for the help, an ice house with milk room, office, work and blacksmith shop, a large granary and barns and sheds sufficient to shelter all the stock, in number, if I remember right, twenty-one—quite a little village in itself, located at different points so as to permit easy separation of the various kinds of stock and to render impossible any sweeping loss to any one fire, yet all in easy access from the house and office. All are well, yet cheaply built, each with a view to its adaptability for the use it was intended for and all showing that good judgment and economy governed their location and erection.

There is no "fancy work" on this farm. The stock is cared for the same as it can be cared for on any

ordinary farm; are in open pasture in the summer, turned out in the yards to the straw and hay racks in the winter; no extra grooming or covering and all is a hardy, healthy lot of farmer's stock, yet in such condition that every year drafts from the pure breeds and grades of the Helendale stock always carry away a lot of first premiums from the largest fairs of the Territory and counties.

Mr. Power has methods of his own to determine facts and results as to his work. His books show the time and cost of every days labor in his wheat, oat, barley, corn and hay fields; in the barns in care of his stock, the amount and value of food consumed by the stock, cost of feeding his men and repairs of machinery, the cattle are weighed out to pasture and weighed into barn in the fall. He knows just what his pasture lands have given him in live weight of increase. In brief he knows every detail of his business as closely as does any merchant or manufacturer. He says he is not running the farm "for the fun of it" but for the money there is in it and whenever he finds any part of it is not paying or cannot be made to pay he

drops it. He claims and demonstrates that the breeding and raising of all kinds of live stock and diversified farming can be carried on successfully in North Dakota as well as in any of the Middle and Eastern States.

Mr. Power is a New England man, his boyhood passed among the hills of Berkshire County, Mass., and it is not strange that he should select such a location instead of an open prairie field for a home and place where his business talents and taste of agricultural pursuits can have unlimited scope. For many years connected with the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway companies as their Land Commissioner, he has done as much if not more than any other man now in the Northwest to attract settlement and to develop the rich lands of Dakota and his name is as a household word among many of the older settlers as one of the pioneers in wheat raising in the Red River Valley. He is now recognized as the pioneer fine stock breeder and advocate of diversified, intelligent farming in the country which he has given the best part of his energies to people during the last fifteen years.

The limited space of a short article prevents detailed description of the workings of the Helendale Farm and the arguments Mr. Power uses in discussing the question pertaining to his methods of farming as compared with the easier kind of work in the older States, neither to give some of the figures from his books as to value of his wild lands as pasture, cost of raising grain, of feeding cattle for milk and for beef and many other things of interest to all visitors, but he is today by his practical work doing more for the good of the farmer in Dakota than he was when working and planning to get them to come and buy the lands he had charge of, for he is by his experience and knowledge teaching them how to make the most of life while occupying what they bought.

The lands of North Dakota can be converted into farms equal to the best in any of the older Northern States and the man who is fortunate to own any today or takes advantage of the present opportunities to buy does not have to fear that he cannot do more with them than raise a few crops of wheat, but has the assurance from actual demonstration that he can do the same with them and with his cattle, horses, sheep and swine as in his old home, and it is to disabuse the minds of your Eastern readers as to the limitations of North Dakota lands for aught else than wheat raising that I have taken the liberty of trespassing on your columns by this letter describing the Helendale Farm.

OUR PACIFIC ISLES.

Oh far away the isles are fair,
The evening mists lift with the sun,
And in that balmy summer clime,
The days and seasons quickly run.

No snow-capped mountains raise their crests
To chill the summer winds that blow,
There are no barren desert plains,
Nor dreary wastes of Arctic snow.

No rock-bound harbors line that coast,
To shield our sail-craft from the wave,
The waters ripple on the shore,
And gently murmur as they lave.

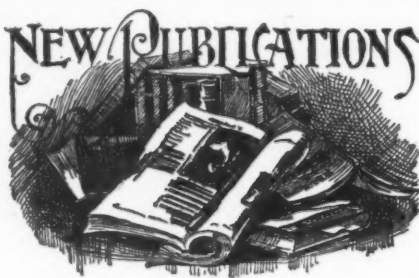
The clouds that float in yonder sky
Reflect the sunlight from afar,
And when the sun sinks 'neath the sea,
'Tis followed by an evening star.

We see the white sails skim that shore,
And many a friendly bark we send,
But when they reach that spirit-land,
They nevermore come back again.

And yet our clouds float o'er those isles,
Our oceans fill their quiet bays,
Their waves reflect our sunlight back,
Our dawn precedes their coming day.

Oh! far away the isles are fair,
And free from tempest's sullen roar,
And when our white sails reach those seas,
They anchor there forevermore.

A. M. GREER.



Tacoma and Vicinity, is the title of an attractive album-form volume illustrating and describing the new city of Tacoma and some of the marked scenic features of the surrounding country. The pictures are well-executed lithographic engravings. Published by Nuhn & Wheeler, Tacoma, Wash. Ter.; price 75c.

We are in receipt of a beautiful catalogue of 148 pages, issued by Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. The seeds plants and trees they offer are unsurpassed in quality, giving the utmost satisfaction to purchasers. Thirty-five years experience enables them to fully meet the wants of their customers. Send them your address on a postal and receive the prettiest catalogue that will be sent out free this season.

The handsomest of the many newspaper annuals issued at the beginning of 1889 in the Northwest is unquestionably the *Holiday Miner*, of Butte, Montana. It contained 186 quarto pages, printed on heavy paper and illustrated with a large number of engravings. The whole work is up to a high standard of typographical and pictorial excellence. Published by the Miner Publishing Company, M. Koch, manager; price 50 cents.

The Julia Ward Howe Birthday Book, arranged and edited by Laura E. Richards, Lee and Shepard, Publishers, Boston, combines these two most excellent features, to place before the public choice selections, literary gems from Mrs. Howe's writings, and on the opposite pages to give space, with the days of the month recorded, in which to make appropriate memoranda, birthday chronicles. The book has index pages in which to write names, and the covers are strikingly beautiful, of light cloth, with Mrs. Howe's name in black, surrounded by gold. There is an excellent portrait of Mrs. Howe as a frontispiece. Price \$1.

A curious book, illustrating the tendency to new forms of religious thought within the pale of orthodox Christianity, is *Aryas, Semites and Jews; Jehovah and the Christ*, by Lorenzo Burge. Its argument is that the Christian religion has long been overburdened by the belief that the Bible is one book, all parts equal in importance, and all the product of direct inspiration from Deity; that Jehovah was the tutelary god of the Hebrews, and not the Heavenly Father whom Christ presented to men; and that there is no warrant in Christ's teachings for ascribing to the Supreme Being the attributes of the old, barbarous Jewish Jehovah. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and for sale by St. Paul Book and Stationery Co.; price \$1.50.

A valuable contribution to the philosophical thought of the day has been made by J. S. Malone, of Waco, Texas, in a little volume entitled *The Self; What is It?* The argument of the book is that the self, or ego, resides in the sense or sensibility and not in the intellect; that it is a complete unity and entity from birth and is not built up piecemeal by the intellectual processes; that it may be called general sense, common sense, reason, conscience or whatever you best like, but that it is the central and supreme essence of the human being, possessing one great all-embracing eye called intuition. The discursive intellect brings in through the portals of the five senses a mass of tangled material for this inner consciousness to deal with, but it is not the essential self. This line of thought, as will be seen, is distinctly anti-materialistic, and it is singular that the author nowhere employs the terms soul or spirit to designate what he calls the "unified

totality of self." He appears to be very much in line with the esoteric philosophy of the Buddhists without knowing it. His is only one of the many protests that are now arising in all parts of the world against the materialism of shallow scientists, who want mankind to believe that all intelligence is only a result of correlations of atoms and that the brain generates thought as heat and coal generate gas. Published by John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; price 75 cents.

The Woman's Story is the title which Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, author of "The Ladies of the White House," gives to a compilation of twenty stories, by twenty of the most famous of American women, including such names as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louisa M. Alcott, "Josiah Allen's Wife" and Marion Harland. Each story was selected by the author herself as the one most highly esteemed, and each is preceded by a concise and interesting biographical sketch, and with one exception (that of Rebecca Harding Davis, who will not consent to sit for a portrait even for her own children), an excellent portrait of the writer appears. A book compiled upon such a plan can not fail to be interesting on many accounts, and few books of half a thousand pages will be found more entertaining by the majority of readers. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York; price by mail \$1.12.

An interesting monograph on the *Seminole Indians of Florida*, by Clay McCauley, editor of the *Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin*, was recently published in the fifth annual report of the Bureau of Technology, of the Smithsonian Institution, and has just been issued in separate pamphlet form. Mr. McCauley made the journey which gave him the information for this work several years ago. The Government methods of bringing out literature in Washington are proverbially slow but the monograph loses nothing of its value by the delay in its appearance. It is a careful study of the customs and characteristics of the little handful of Seminoles still living in the Florida Everglades, and is illustrated with nineteen engravings. The architecture, industries, family life and language of these isolated people are described by the pen of a thoughtful and sympathetic observer who looks below the rude exteriors of savage life for the traits of a common humanity.

Alphonse Daudet's famous novel, *The Immortal*, written as a satire on the French Academy, has been translated into English and published by John B. Alden, New York. It is said that 350,000 copies of the book have already been sold in France. It is a merciless picture of the jealousies, intrigues and bigotry of an institution which has been for generations the idol of most literary men, scientists and artists in France. Daudet evidently regards the reverence paid to the Academy as a sort of fetish-worship. He thinks that it fetters thought and stifles originality and he is determined to undermine it with his sarcastic pen. The characters in the story are said to be drawn from well-known people. As to the story itself, it falls short of Daudet's former novels in dramatic interest. Price in paper, twenty-five cents; cloth fifty cents. Address the publisher.

The copyright on Bayard Taylor's *View's Afoot* has expired, and John B. Alden, the New York publisher of cheap standard works, has just brought out an edition well bound in cloth for fifty cents—postage twenty cents. The fact that this book, originally written as long ago as 1884 in the form of letters to the *New York Tribune*, is still alive and saleable, is a striking proof of the staying quality of Taylor's genius. Taylor himself never rated the book high. He regarded it as the hasty work of a young man, and as not possessing much literary merit, and he often expressed surprise during the later years of his life at its continued sale; but the reading public always liked it and continues to prize it as among the very best books of travel ever written. Young men who are contemplating a foreign tour at a moderate cost will probably be surprised to learn that Mr. Taylor passed two years in Europe, visiting the principal places of interest, at a total expenditure of \$500.

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

In the centre of the new State of Washington lies an extensive region of rolling and hilly prairie popularly known as the Big Bend Country. It received this name from the early settlers from its situation in relation to the Columbia River. This mighty river rises in British Columbia and enters Washington about midway from east to west on its northern boundary. After flowing south through a mountainous district for about 100 miles it turns to the west and again to the south, making a long semi-circle. After receiving its main tributary, the Snake, at Pasco, it turns to the west once more and thence flows nearly due west to the sea. The region embraced in the great crescent of the river appropriately received the designation of the Big Bend Country. It is further separated from adjacent regions by the Spokane River flowing from east to west into the Columbia.

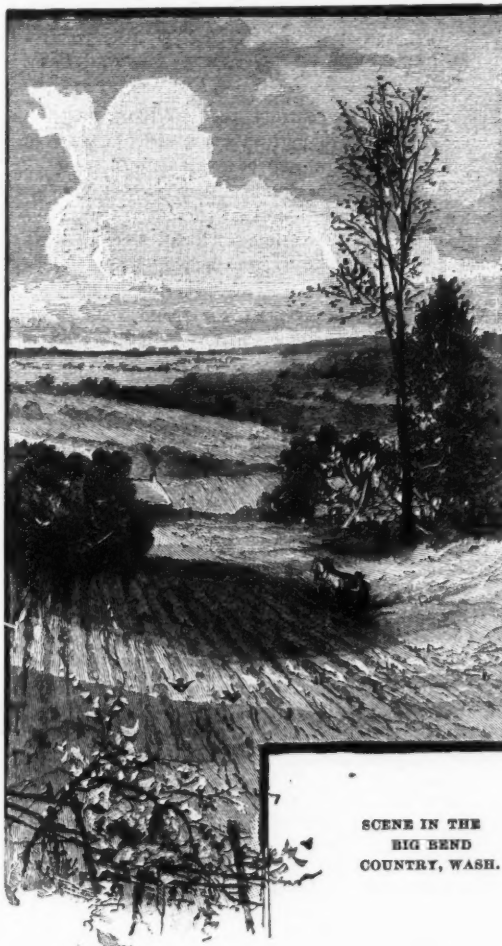
The distance across the Big Bend Country, from the forest tracts near Spokane Falls to the Columbia at its western elbow, is about 150 miles, and the distance from the Spokane and Columbia Rivers on the north to the main line of the Northern Pacific on the south, which is usually regarded as defining the southern limit of the region, will average about 100 miles. It will be seen that here is a region of very considerable area. Settlement has heretofore been sparse, for the reason that no railroads penetrated the Big Bend, but during the past fall and winter two roads have been built into it for a distance of about forty miles each, and the effect of these lines on population and cultivation is already very marked. Immigrants are rapidly arriving and are occupying the rich farming lands. One of these roads is the Washington Central, operated by the Northern Pacific. It starts at Cheney, on the main line of the N. P., and is completed as far as Davenport, forty-one miles, running all the way through an attractive country for farming and stock-raising. The other is the eastern end of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, which starts at Spokane Falls and terminates for the present forty-five miles distant, at a point called Wheatdale, five miles south of Davenport. The country traversed by the latter line is poor for agriculture for the first twelve miles, but is good for the remainder of the way. Extensions of both these roads are contemplated. The latter aims to cross the Columbia River and the Cascade Mountains to Seattle. The former will probably build to a connection with the main line of the Northern Pacific at either North Yakima or Ellensburg and will throw a branch northward to the Okanogan mining district. At least thirty miles more track will be built this year.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

The lay of the land in this region is not like that of any of the prairie regions east of the Rocky Mountains. The surface is upheaved into irregular hills and ridges with occasionally an elevation rising to a height of from 300 to 500 feet above the general level. There is not much flat country, the valleys, or "draws," as they are called, being usually rather narrow depressions between the ridges. The ridges and hills have gentle slopes and are as fertile up to their tops as are the "draws." Farmers use the lowlands for meadows and pastures and the uplands for grain. There are occasional patches of stony land covered with broken basaltic rock and a thin growth of grass and these patches are called "scab-land." Sometimes they contain springs, and not unfrequently they are covered with small groves of pine trees. Some townships are wholly free from "scab;" in others there are patches of a few acres on nearly every section, with broad belts of arable land intervening. A few acres of "scab" with timber on them add to the value of a section or a quarter section. Along the Spokane and Columbia Rivers there is a heavy growth of pine reaching up the steep bluffs and out upon the plateau for a mile or more. Many farmers who have homesteaded government land on the prairie buy from the

railroad grant forty acres or more of timber land, often at a considerable distance from their homes, in order to supply themselves with fire-wood and material for buildings and fences.

The Columbia River, where it encircles the Big Bend Country, flows through a deep and narrow valley, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet below the general level of the region. Lower down, below the Badger Mountains and the Wenatchie Mountains, it enters a comparatively low and level sage brush plain. Across the western part of the region extends a remarkable chasm, called the Grand Coulee. It begins and ends at the Columbia and was formerly supposed to be an old channel of the river, but geological observations prove it to be a volcanic crevice. The walls are of black basalt and rise to a height of over 1,000 feet above the bottom of the Coulee. From cliff to cliff the distance varies from a few hundred feet to half a mile. These walls are broken in two places so as



SCENE IN THE
BIG BEND
COUNTRY, WASH.

to permit of the crossing of wagon roads and of railroad construction. In the centre are numerous small alkaline lakes. A similar chasm, known as Moses Coulee, is only half as long as the Grand Coulee. It begins on the open prairie west of Grand Coulee and runs southward to the Columbia, widening out in places so as to afford room for a number of ranches.

Streams are not frequent in the Big Bend. The largest is Crab Creek, which after a course of about sixty miles flows into an alkaline lake that has no outlet. Wilson's Creek is also absorbed by a lake whose waters evaporate. Foster's Creek flows into the Columbia and Deep Creek into the Spokane. Most farmers obtain water for stock from wells, varying in depth from four feet in the "draws" to forty on the hill-slopes. The water is everywhere clear and soft and free from alkali. The entire region is covered with bunch grass, which grows to a height of from one to two feet, and in some districts there are large patches of wool grass, a tough little grass with long roots, which are killed by the first plowing. From the hills and ridges extensive views are had of broad sweeps of country, and of the mountain ranges north

of the Spokane and north and west of the Columbia. The only mountain range within the Big Bend is Badger Mountain, a low, wooded ridge about thirty miles long, lying on the extreme western part of the region and immediately east of the Columbia.

CLIMATE.

Just as the general appearance of this region cannot be compared closely with that of any region with which our Eastern readers are familiar, so the climate does not admit of such comparison. It is peculiar, like the climates of other parts of Washington. The latitude is as far north as that of Northern Minnesota or lower Canada, or Maine, but the mean winter temperature is as high as that of North Carolina or Tennessee. *Short, mild winters are, in fact, the great climate feature of the country.* The winter begins about the middle of December and ends between the middle of February and the first of March. Usually the plows are going in the fields before February 20th

This year spring was late and plowing did not start until the first week in March. There are generally about four weeks of sleighing. The roads dry up fast after the snow goes and very little rain falls in March or April. There are copious showers in May and June, followed by a long rainless summer, which lasts till the cool days of October. July and August are pretty hot. The beautiful autumn weather lasts till about Christmas. *Severe storms never occur in any season. Cyclones and tornadoes are unknown. Crops are never damaged by hail or wind, or heavy rains.* In short no reasonable fault can be found with the climate.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Wheat is the great staple crop. Soil and climate favor the production of this cereal. The straw is large and stiff; the heads large and plump. Little Club is the variety generally sown. Last year the average yield of the entire Big Bend Country was about twenty-five bushels to the acre, and well-prepared ground yielded as high as forty bushels. Wheat is shipped to the sea-port of Tacoma, on Puget Sound, in sacks holding two bushels each, but the Eastern system of grading and shipping in bulk at elevators is now being introduced. It will save the farmer the cost of the sacks. Both headers and self-binders are used for harvesting, the header being the more popular machine. Oats yield from fifty to 100 bushels to the acre. Barley is a profitable crop, yielding from fifty to seventy-five bushels and the grain equalling in merit for brewers' use the white barley of Canada. Corn matures well, but because of the limited demand for shipment is usually raised on small fields only and for home feed for stock. Potatoes grow to a surprising size. Specimens weighing from two to three pounds are common. Sweet potatoes do well, and sometimes attain a weight of five or six pounds. Other successful crops are broom corn, sorghum, onions, turnips, clover and timothy. An experiment made last year to domesticate the wild bunch grass by sowing the seed on tilled land produced a much taller stalk and broader leaf than the wild plant ever exhibits.

So far as the products of general farming in a temperate climate are concerned we may summarize by saying that all the grains, grasses and vegetables that grow in the middle belt of the East, from Kansas to New England, flourish in the Big Bend Country. The next question the inquirer will want answered is this—is it a fruit country? There need be no doubt on this point. Very little fruit is raised as yet, for the settlement of the region is new, but thriving orchards can be seen at Cheney, near Davenport, near Fort Spokane, at Brents, and at other points. Apples, plums, crabs, cherries, gooseberries and currants thrive with no more care than is required in the East. In the warm, narrow valley of the Columbia, peaches mature finely. Strawberries and raspberries can be raised by any farmer as easily as garden vegetables. The fact that the whole Big Bend Country has a good climate for fruit culture is one of its best features.

For stock raising the special advantages of this region are the mild winters, the light snow-fall, the

abundance of native bunch-grass, and the heavy yields of all forage crops. The common fodder of the country is grain hay, produced by sowing a mixture of wheat and oats, the crop being cut with a mower when the grain is in the milk. From one and a half to three tons are cut from an acre. Thoroughbred stock brought from the East become readily acclimated and are healthy. Short-horns, Durhams and Jerseys have already been introduced by the stockmen. Horses thrive the year round on open ranges, feeding in winter on the dried bunch-grass, the tops of which show above the snow. Large flocks of sheep are driven in from Southern Oregon every summer, but the farmers are beginning to object to this invasion and will shut it out by fencing in the springs and water courses. They want the open pasture ranges for the increase of their own stock.

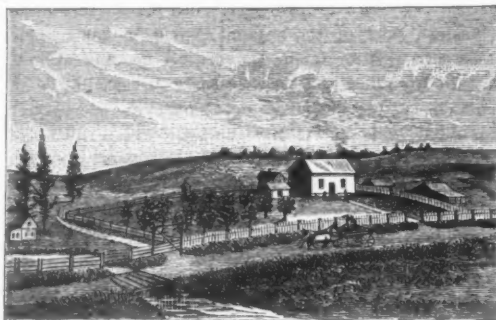
SOIL OF THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

The Big Bend soil is a dark brown loam, and is in large part made up of decomposed basaltic rock. The country rock is everywhere basalt, showing that the region was in primeval ages the scene of great volcanic activity. The large per centage of mineral constituents in the soil makes it particularly adapted for grain growing and account for the strength and size of the stalks of wheat, barley and oats. It is very easily tilled when once the sod is broken, not becoming sticky after rains or hard-baked in summer. As a rule the hill slopes and hill tops are better for crops than the "draws," or narrow valleys, the latter being rather too strong in mineral properties. The face of the country is so rolling that all farms comprise both hill and valley land. Settlers usually place their houses and farm buildings on a slope just above the margin of a "draw," for convenience of getting water which can always be obtained in such locations by a well of from six to twenty feet deep. The soil appears to favor the growth of trees as much as the culture of grain, for all the common shade trees of the East, such as the maple, the locust and the poplar, are raised with little trouble and make rapid progress. There are no high winds to check the growth of trees, such as prevail on the prairies east of the Rockies. The absence of strong winds is accounted for by the fact that mountain ranges encircle the Big Bend Country on the east, north and west. The only steadily blowing wind which holds for a day or longer is the Chinook, the warm moist wind from the Pacific Ocean, that melts the snows in winter and refreshes the dry land in summer.

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.

The southern and eastern edge of the Big Bend Country is moderately well settled, but still contains a large amount of wild land just as good as any that is under cultivation. In all the remainder of this extensive region settlement is still very thin, but it is fast thickening up with the heavy immigration of the present season. The city of Spokane Falls, although situated a little outside of the region, is its chief market and business center. It has about 20,000 people, with flour and lumber mills, manufactures of various kinds, street railroads, numerous banks, wholesale houses, daily newspapers and benevolent and educational institutions. From Spokane Falls to Davenport, the present central town of the Big Bend, the distance is about fifty miles. Cheney, on the southern edge of the Big Bend, is a prosperous town of 2,000 people, and is the junction point for the Washington Central branch of the Northern Pacific with the main line. Sprague, on the N. P. main line, is the market town for a large part of the region and is an active place of about 2,000 inhabitants. Ritzville, further west, with the same railroad advantages, is the base of supplies for the southwestern part of the Big Bend. It is growing fast and has about 500 residents. Medical Lake, eight miles from Cheney, is a town of 1,000 inhabitants situated on the shore of the remarkable mineral lake of the same name. This is a popular health and pleasure resort, and the waters of the lake, which are of a chocolate brown color and are heavily impregnated with alkaline salts, effect many notable cures. The town is on both the

Washington Central and the Seattle and Eastern railroads. Deep Creek Falls, on the W. C. road, is a smart farming village with a number of stores and grain warehouses and a good water power of limited extent. Davenport, first made accessible by rail last February, is the temporary terminus of the Washington Central, and is a rapidly growing trading town, with a population of about 600, which will probably



A FARM NEAR FORT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

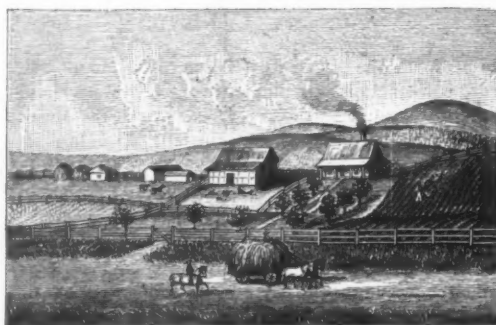
double during the current year. Wilbur, thirty-one miles west of Davenport, is a new town, to which the Washington Central will be extended this year. It has already 400 inhabitants. Waterville is the chief town of the extreme western part of the Big Bend, beyond the two great coulees. It has a population of 500, and a favorable situation near the foot of Badger Mountain. Monrovia, Fairweather, Harrington, Sherman and Brents are post-offices and small settlements. Fort Spokane is a handsome military post at



the junction of the Spokane and Columbia Rivers and is garrisoned by three companies of United States troops.

ROUTES TO THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

The settler will go by way of the Northern Pacific Railroad, whether he comes from the East or from the Pacific Coast. Settlers from the East pass over the main line of the Northern Pacific and change to the Washington Central Branch at Cheney in case they



A FARM NEAR DAVENPORT, WASHINGTON.

wish to go to Davenport, which is the central point in the eastern part of the Big Bend. For explorations into the southern and southeastern parts of the region, Cheney, Sprague and Ritzville are convenient stopping places and are all on the main line. The principal town in the western part of the Big Bend is Waterville, reached by stage either from Davenport, or from Ellensburg, on the main line of the Northern Pacific, west of the Columbia. Settlers from Cal-

ifornia can come either by sea or rail to Tacoma or Portland, and can take the Northern Pacific at either of these cities for the Big Bend towns. Settlers who propose to go upon Government lands will do well to stop at Spokane Falls, where the United States Land Office is located and where they can examine maps and filings and learn what sections remain open to homestead, pre-emption and timber culture claims.

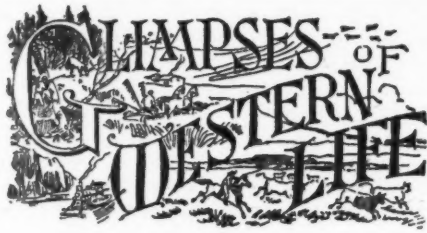
The Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is represented by agents at Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Ritzville, Davenport, and Ellensburg, who are authorized to show lands and name prices, and who are furnished with accurate maps, and with the notes and ratings of competent examiners. These examination notes and descriptions may be depended on as correct, and they greatly facilitate the task of the land seeker who wishes to make a home upon a railroad section, or to purchase such land for an investment. The Government does not examine and grade its lands at all, and the settler must learn either from his own observation or from the reports of others of the particular tracts that are adapted for his purpose.

Klickitat County Wonderland.

Thinking a description of some of the peculiar and somewhat unique and wonderful characteristics of Honey Lake Valley might interest some of your readers at least, I will tell what I saw on a trip to the east end of the valley. Honey Lake, a body of water which in the past occupied an area of several thousand acres, sank from sight in the month of June last and remained out of sight up to within a week or two past, notwithstanding two streams about the size of the Klickitat are constantly discharging their waters into its bed. At present it is very coyly coming in sight again. The lake took its name from the great deposits of honey dew in the early settlement of the valley. But at present I would more particularly call attention to the boiling springs, a number of which rise near the border of the lake on the northeast side. These rise out of a level plain not less than a mile from the surrounding hills is a vast tract of alkali as white as though covered with snow.

There are quite a number of these springs, and they extend for three or four miles along the border of the lake when it is at its largest extension. Each spring has some peculiar characteristics of its own. The largest one of all throws out a volume of water four feet wide and four inches deep as clear as crystal, and boils with such energy that the water comes up a foot above the still water around and jets of water are constantly spurting much higher and the roaring, hissing and sputtering is so loud that our team would not willingly go near. If this is the place discovered by emigrant Dutchman when he so urgently requested Hans to drive on for God's sake for his satanic majesty's dominion was not one mile away, one can hardly wonder at his fears.

If some of our Klickitat bacon manufacturers could import this spring it would make a great saving of fuel. I felt of this stream six or eight rods below where it issues from the ground and found that it was hot enough for scalding and I was told the water where it came from the ground was hotter than water can be made artificially. Here is a nut for philosophers to crack. The other springs, a number of which rise near this large one, are of different degrees of heat, all from boiling down to cold. In one place a cold and a hot spring are near enough together that by lying down, one hand can be placed in one and the other hand in the other. A large volume of steam arises from the head of the spring and for a long distance along the stream its course can be readily traced by the rising steam. I was told by my guide that in the past an overheated dog one summer day came running up to the pool at the head of this spring and plunged in and could not and did not get out alive. I was also informed that it is excellent sanitarily for sweat baths for persons who are troubled with rheumatism. The steam gives off a sulphuric odor.—*Yakima, (Wash.) Herald.*



They Were all Girls.

With one solitary exception, we believe, every child born in Boulder and vicinity during the year 1889 has been a girl. Well, they are a very necessary article, and there should be no complaints.—*Boulder, (Mont.) Age.*

A Fine Specimen.

Mr. Wittich, the taxidermist, is now setting up the largest elk head that has ever come to Livingston, the horns of which alone weigh nearly 100 pounds and have a spread of five feet nine inches. The horns are remarkable for having twenty-four points, and there are eight large and well formed prongs on each side.—*Livingston, (Mont.) Enterprise.*

The Largest Game of Poker.

The largest game of stud poker ever played took place in the Midland Hotel here last night. The game was between Remer J. Schwartz, a well known jeweler, and John Davis, a stockman, and former member of the city government. The ante was raised from twenty-five cents to \$1,500. Schwartz lost \$52,000 on a pair of nines and \$10,000 on a pair of trays. After several hours' play Davis held his opponent's checks for \$82,000. Then the luck turned and Schwartz quit the game only \$8,000 behind. Both men are well known in business circles and both are able to pay the stakes.—*Kansas City Dispatch.*

Sky Pilots and Sinners.

In Oaksdale there are two factions, viz: The sky pilots and the sinners. Heretofore the newspaper there, leaned considerably toward the latter class and the real estate business was in the hands of the un-Godly. A change has lately been made, however, and the paper is now in the hands of the sandal shod, and two of the saints have taken a finger in the transfer of mud. During the week they sell corner lots and give warranty deeds, and on Sunday they give free locations, without any warranty, in the New Jerusalem, where the streets are all paved and they have no side walk ordinances.—*Rosalia, (Wash.) Rustler.*

A Remarkable Find.

While on a recent professional trip to Sun River, says Surveyor W. E. Kern in the Great Falls, (Mont.) *Tribune*, I saw a remarkable curiosity that might interest some of your readers. It consisted of a large patch of buffalo bones. The bones to have been found to the depth of eight feet and cover an area of probably 800 square feet on the south side of Sun River near the "crossing." Among the bones several pieces of hide and many arrow heads have been found. A theory to explain this strange freak, is to the effect that the ground was formerly a quagmire where the Indians drove the buffaloes in which becoming fast they were easily killed.

Bless Their Dear Hearts.

What a change there has been in Ritzville the past two years. Then there was scarcely a young lady to be found in the county and the boys who were lucky to secure them as partners were looked upon with envious eyes by the less favored and were thought to be wonderfully fortunate. Now the misses are here in endless profusion, the golden haired blonde, vivacious brunette, all the remaining colors of the rainbow might possibly be found all charmingly fair, sweet creatures, floating around these bright warm days in their tastily arranged gowns, growing plumper and

rosier every day, feeding on the pure air and big potatoes that our county affords, casting "sheep's eyes" at the boys, and enjoying life to the fullest extent. Bless their dear hearts, how could we get along without them?—*Ritzville, (Wash.) Times.*

One of "Tom" Ochiltree's Latest.

Ochiltree's second story (of a bunch at the Clover Club) was a brief one. A man in Texas was accused of stealing a horse. It is scarcely necessary to say that immediately there was a lynching bee. At the conclusion of the entertainment the participants found that they had hanged the wrong man, and the high minded citizens who had managed the affair were filled with remorse. They determined that the dead man's memory was entitled to vindication, and therefore a committee was appointed to wait upon the widow. They found her weeping. The chairman, with an awkward wave of his slouch hat, said, in a somewhat embarrassed tone:

"Marm, we hanged your husband; but he was the wrong man. Marm, the joke is on us."

An Idaho Gold Saving Machine.

The Owyhee (Idaho) *Avalanche* says an old miner has invented the "boss" gold-saving machine to save the fine gold of Snake River. The machine is so simple that every one who sees it wonders that it was never thought of before. It consists of a board surface from three to ten feet wide, and from six to sixteen feet long, covered with blankets. The board rests on posts securely fastened in the bed of Snake River, edge striking the water. The current raises the lower part of the board so that it floats, the current passing under it. By this means the fine gold that is ever shifting in the river and floating in the water, comes in contact with the board's surface, the blanket catches the gold, and the miner washes the blanket puts the gold in his pocket, and sits on the bank smoking his pipe, awaiting the time for another clean up.

An Indian Actress.

A Sioux squaw, indulging in the not very euphonious name of Hail-Stones-In-Her-Stomach, and who is said to be the Mrs. Langtry of her tribe, will shortly appear on the stage in performances illustrative of American life. The same indulgence that has been shown to her white predecessor of the English tribe, is anticipated for the red skin. Mrs. Hail-Stones is not only a blooming specimen of aboriginal beauty, but she is the respected wife of Mr. Lone Feather, fighting chief of the Ogalalla Sioux, and he may be relied upon to promptly tomahawk and scalp any dude who may attempt a "mash" in the vicinity of his lodge. Apparently, however, she is safe, for, in spite of the aphorism that there is nothing in a name, it would be extremely embarrassing for a society man to call upon the lady and attempt to pronounce her name, especially while he was in doubt whether the last portion of it was Stomach or Feather.—*Wardner (Idaho) News.*

The Flip-Flap.

Many men have often wondered what that little dufficker with a buttonhole was for that you find on the lower end of a man's shirt-front. It is a sort of extra dulap that generally stays there because a man has not time to cut it off. It may be there to button a man's heavier trousers to keep him from soaring too high.

It was recently discovered that the thing has some strength. Col. H. G. Guild, of the Silverton *Appeal*, had just made up the last of his sixteen editorial pages and lifted the forms onto his Webb-perfecting cylinder press. He gave the word to his third assistant foreman, and the great piece of machinery started up. Col. Guild was still in a stooping posture and suddenly discovered that his flip-flap was wedged under the chase. He is a stout man, but it took all his strength to hold back and brace himself against the drag of the press. As it was the flip-flap would

not let go, and the whole shirt front was pulled out by the roots and ground into home-made sausage among the press's cogs, but the colonel was saved. No more dulaps on his shirts. The flip-flap seems to have entirely escaped mention in Jefferson's manual and Prof. Riley's bugology reports to the Smithsonian institute.—*Puyallup Commerce.*

Steam Engine Against Devil Fish.

A few days ago at the end of the Naples wharf, a forty-foot pile of about one foot diameter was loosely tied with 100 feet of cable. The hands suddenly noticed the cable running from the coil, and before any one could secure it, both pile and cable were moving rapidly to sea. A devil fish had got entangled in the cable. Boats were at once secured and started in pursuit, and after a two-mile-race they captured the line and log, the monster having become loosened, which fact accounts for them being able to overtake it. When we consider that this species of ray attains a weight of 8,000 to 5,000 pounds, and strength to correspond, this is not astonishing.

Some months ago the passengers of the Fearless harpooned one of these fish steamer near San Carlos bay, and after towing the steamer for some time, the engine being reversed and pulling against him, they were compelled to cut the line to prevent being carried on the Sannibel bar.—*Fort Myers Press.*

Harder than Chopping Wood.

The editor of the *Prison Mirror* published in the penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota, is experiencing the usual trials and tribulations of the pencil pusher of a country weekly. He says: "In the course of our checkered career we have tackled a great variety of work. We have been hired man on a farm; chopped cordwood and maulled rails; built worm fences; ground sorghum; cleared brush land; worked in a restaurant; clerked in a store; roust abouted on a steamboat; made harness and shoes; acted as constable at a country fair; fought prairie fires; run for a hotel; was cross-questioned for two days by a gimlet-tongued attorney; but for real down hard, exacting work, we never struck anything that so taxed our resources as does the filling up of this local column. To keep it full we beg, lie and steal. We lay awake nights racking our smoke-cured brain for items. In the evening we sit down to the little table in our cell, and with pen in one hand and head resting on the other, we meditate until in utter disgust we stab the pen into the table and go to bed."

The Birth of the Buttercups.

Marion D. Egbert, writing from Walla Walla to the *Seattle Sunday Budget*, gets off the following pretty conceit: "Got any buttercups over there? We have here—lots of 'em. You ought to see them, and you ought to see the children with their baskets and knives digging them from among the rocks and gravel out on South Second Street, where the little ones go of evenings and have a picnic. You see, the other day a soft wind came up from the ocean, and first it took the white crowns from the high peaks, and shook the snow from the branches from the dark fir trees, and loosened the frost king's fingers from the tamaracks. Then it came down the mountains to the fields of fallow, and in a twinkling gave them a coat of somber hue; then on to the wheat fields, where the snow melted into the mellow earth and the grain nodded and laughed in the breath of spring. Then it tangled the long grass by the brooks where the rabbits hide, and passing on down on the breast of the gl'd waters to the fields where the buttercups slept, with his warm breath he stooped and kissed them into radiant life; and as the chinook passed on adown our loved valley to the hills beyond, he left the fields all fragrant and abloom with a million flowers with hearts of flame. So wherever you go in the unbroken globe hereabout you can gather to your heart's content these lovely and loved harbingers of fruitful days to come."



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E. V. SMALLEY, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ROOM FOR THEM ALL.

An enormous immigration is pouring into the new State of Washington. We are frequently asked whether there is room and opportunity for all these new people. Will there not be a back current of disappointed homeseekers, just as there was from Southern California last year? Can Washington assimilate the thirty or forty thousand immigrants who will arrive within her borders during the spring and summer of the present year, if the present daily average of incoming settlers is kept up? These questions are important to many who would like to join the movement if they could feel assured that it would be prudent for them to do so. We answer them with a knowledge of the resources and characteristics of Washington gained by seven years of travel and observation.

Yes, there is room in the new State for all the people who will seek homes there this year and next and the year after, even if the remarkable influx of new population which we are now witnessing should go on without check. No just comparison can be made between Washington and Southern California. The latter is a desert, with a few narrow strips of irrigated or irrigable valleys, where all land that can be artificially watered is held at high prices. The former has immense areas of rolling plains as fertile as the prairies of Dakota. No irrigation is required on these lands. It has also, in the comparatively arid belt immediately west of the Columbia River, more square miles of irrigable valleys than Southern California possesses, and these valleys are marvellously fertile, producing heavy crops of hops, fruits, grains, vegetables and tobacco. Furthermore, Washington has scores of lightly timbered valleys in the region of heavy rain-fall between the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific, where the soil is exceedingly rich, where clearing is not very expensive and where ten or fifteen acres in crops with a woods range for stock will support a family better than 160 acres of prairie in Kansas. So much for agricultural resources. But this is only the first chapter in the story of the natural wealth of the new State. There are vast forests of valuable timber, where one acre will yield as much lumber as ten in the Wisconsin pineries; there are mines of coal and iron; there are deposits of gold, silver and copper; there are ledges of marble limestone and granite; there are beds of potters' clay and fire-brick clay; there are salmon in the rivers,

oysters and clams in the bays and cod, halibut, bass and dozens of other varieties of sea fish in the waters of Puget Sound and the ocean. To the usual avocations of agricultural communities are thus added lumbering, mining, fishing, navigation and manufacturing in various lines.

Washington is a big country as well as a country rich in natural resources. It will not be overcrowded when it has a population of one million. A few among the thousands of immigrants will return to the East and say the country is overrated, but they will be people of visionary ideas and little practical sense, who go out hoping to strike a streak of luck and make money rapidly without capital or persistent industry. Such people are always found, like driftwood in a freshet, in every new current of western migration. The great mass of the settlers in Washington will speedily fit themselves into the new conditions of life in the Pacific Northwest, will be suited with the country and will steadily prosper.

SPOKANE FALLS AND NORTHERN R. R.

Several years ago the project for a railroad northward from Spokane Falls through the Colville Valley to the navigable waters of the Upper Columbia River took shape to the extent of the formation of a local company, which made a preliminary survey. No money was raised to build the road and two years later a second company was organized. Nothing came of this new movement until recently, when D. C. Corbin, of New York, whose enterprise has given the Cœur d'Alene mining region its rail communication, took hold of it and obtained a subscription from the people of Spokane Falls to the amount of \$100,000, on condition that he should begin work at once and should build the road as an independent line. Mr. Corbin meant business and knew where he could place the bonds of the road in the East. He engaged J. M. Buckley, lately the Assistant General Manager of the Northern Pacific, to take charge of the construction work and by the middle of March the contracts were let for much of the clearing, bridging and grading. The road will be completed this season as far as Colville, about eighty miles from Spokane Falls.

After crossing the Spokane Prairie for some five or six miles the road will run for thirty miles through a well-timbered country containing considerable white pine and plenty of the bull pine which is the common timber of the region. It will then enter the Colville Valley, a narrow strip of rich alluvial country, settled by farmers and stockmen and producing heavy crops of grain and hay. Colville, the county-seat of Stevens County, is near the lower end of the valley and is a town of about 500 people, supported in part by the trade of neighboring mines. The Colville flows into the Columbia about eight miles below the town and just below the Kettle Falls of the latter river. In the mountains on both sides of the Colville Valley and also along the Columbia above and below the mouth of the Colville there are numerous seams of silver ore, principally low grade galena. Four years ago there was a lively mining excitement in the valley and hundreds of claims were located, but in the absence of transportation facilities only two or three mines were found to be rich enough to pay for hauling their ore nearly a hundred miles in wagons to the railroad at Spokane Falls. The new railroad will make many of the claims valuable and an era of prosperous mining development will undoubtedly begin this spring. At least a dozen mines have been developed already so far as to demonstrate that they will prove profitable to work as soon as their ore can be shipped by rail.

An arm of the Colville Valley extends northward from Colville for about thirty miles to the Little Dalles of the Columbia, near the British Columbia boundary, and from that point there is unobstructed navigation on the great river to Revelstoke, where it is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. A small steamer ran upon this stretch of water during the construction of the C. P., for the transportation of material. The boat is still in good condition and

could be again put in service, but to build the railroad down to the river at this point would require heavy grades and a great deal of trestle. Probably the road will go no further than Colville for a year or two, or at least no further than Kettle Falls, where it will secure considerable traffic from the Kettle River country. The connection with the Canadian Pacific can wait till there is more development in Eastern British Columbia. At present there is very little in that region besides the forests and the railroad. The Spokane and Northern will be a valuable road to the Falls City and will prove an excellent feeder to the Northern Pacific. Spokane Falls should take immediate steps to build a large smelting plant to handle the abundant galena ores of the Colville Valley and of the nearer camps of Chewelah, on the line of the new road.

NEW RAILROADS IN MONTANA.

The present year will witness a moderate amount of railway construction in the new State of Montana. The Rocky Fork road, from Laurel, on the Northern Pacific, near Billings, across the Yellowstone and up the Rocky Fork to the big coal fields at Red Lodge is now nearly ready for operation. Its length is about forty miles. The coal it brings out is the best in Montana, and will come into immediate use for railway purposes, for the silver and copper smelters and reduction works at Helena, Butte and Anaconda and for domestic fuel.

The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific have settled their dispute about the right to occupy Jefferson Canyon, the former purchasing the old grade of the latter and agreeing to a future joint use of the road if desired by the Union. The Northern will now proceed to build a short line from Gallatin to Butte, connecting with its new line from Helena near Boulder. This will furnish a direct line for the hauling to Butte of the coal of Red Lodge and of the agricultural products of the Gallatin Valley and also a much shorter line between Helena and Butte than that by way of the Mullan tunnel and Garrison. The saving in distance to Butte from points east of Gallatin will be about 100 miles.

A Northern Pacific branch from Livingston up the Shields River Valley to the mines at Castle, a distance of about forty-five miles, is projected and will probably be built this season.

The Manitoba Company is contemplating an extension of its Sand Coulee branch to the Barker and Neilhart mining district. If the new smelting works at Great Falls are to be supplied with ore this road must be built without much longer delay.

The Miles City people are urging the Union Pacific to build a road from Wendover, Wyoming to their town, a distance of 200 miles. Such a road, they say, would secure a large stock business and would also pass through a fine agricultural country, well watered, with an abundance of oak timber at Alzada, and immense coal fields on the divide between the Tongue River and Pumpkin Creek, Montana.

In Western Montana the Union Pacific has done a good deal of inconclusive surveying, but will probably do no building this year. The Northern Pacific has found a pretty good high grade route on which to bring its Cœur d'Alene line eastward over the mountains to Missoula.

The Montana and Canada Railway is the name of a line to be built by a Helena company recently incorporated. According to the articles of incorporation the route will be in a northerly and southerly direction in the Territory of Montana, commencing at a point in the county of Choteau on the international boundary line between Montana and the British possessions of Canada, about ten miles west of the West Butte of the Sweet Grass Hills, at which shall be located the northern terminus of the road and running thence to the Marias River, which it will cross at or near Fort Conrad, thence into the valley of the Dry Fork branch of the Marias, thence to Sun River, which it will cross at a point about six miles west of Fort Shaw, thence from Choteau County into Cascade County through the northwest portion of Cascade

County along Sims Creek into Lewis and Clarke County and thence across the Bird Tail divide between Sims Creek and Flat Creek, and along the last named creek and the Dearborn River to Dog Creek, near the Helena and Benton stage road, and thence along Dog Creek to the Missouri River, crossing the line of the Montana Central between the mouth of Dog Creek and the mouth of Little Prickly Pear Creek, thence through the Prickly Pear Valley to a point near the city of Helena, the southern terminus of the road. The capital stock is \$4,000,000. This project aims to build to a connection at the International boundary with an extension of the Galt road from the Lethbridge coal fields and thus secure a connection with the Canadian Pacific.

Altogether, the prospects for railway building this year in Montana, and for the general progress that always accompanies the opening in a new country of new routes of transportation, are very satisfactory.

FOUR GREAT TRADE CENTERS.

Erastus Wimans, a distinguished writer and speaker on commercial and railway topics, prominent of late for his advocacy of union with Canada, is quoted as saying:

"There are four great natural trade centers in this country, and those four must be always hereafter the chief and supreme business centers of the United States. They are New York, Buffalo, Duluth and Tacoma. A little reflection, and consideration of the geographical aspect of the proposition, will show the reason why. New York is the leading seaport, and must remain so—the great exchange where the United States transacts its business with Europe. Buffalo is at the west end of the Erie canal and at the east end of the lakes, practically, for Ontario is ruined by Niagara Falls. Duluth is at the west end of the same important internal waterway, and Tacoma is the nearest and best situated port on the Western coast."

No one will dispute Mr. Wimans dictum regarding New York, but few will agree with him in the rank he gives to Buffalo. That city is a great transfer point for grain going eastward and coal going westward but it has not sufficient tributary country to make it more populous at any time in the future than Chicago or than the Twin Cities of Minnesota. We think he is right about Tacoma. It will certainly be the second city on the Pacific Coast and it may in time outstrip San Francisco. We do not believe Duluth will ever be a larger city than either St. Paul or Minneapolis, and certainly it will not go ahead of this combined metropolis. Duluth and its near neighbor, Superior, are evidently destined to large growth. We should estimate their combined population in the year 1900 at 100,000; but they will not form a commercial magnet powerful enough to materially disturb the trade centered in the Twin Cities, which will by that time have an aggregate population of 500,000. Established trade centers are not easily destroyed and commerce is hard to move from its accustomed channels. Besides, St. Paul and Minneapolis share with Duluth and Superior in the advantages of the great waterway of the Lakes. They are only 150 miles from the head of Lake Superior and are just that much nearer than those cities to a large part of the productive area of the Northwest.

AT CHEYENNE.

Young Lochinvar came in from the West
With fringe on his trousers and fur on his vest;
The width of his hat brim could nowhere be beat,
His number ten brogans were chock full of feet;
His girdle was horrent with pistols and things,
And he flourished a handful of aces on kings.

The fair Mariana sat watching a star,
When who should turn up but the young Lochinvar!
Her pulchritude gave him a pectoral glow
And he reined up his horse with stentorian whoa,
Then turned on the maiden a rapturous grin
And modestly asked if he mightn't step in.

With presence of mind that was marvellous quite,
The fair Mariana replied that he might;
So in through the portal strode young Lochinvar,
Preempted the claim and cleaned out the bar;
Though the Justice allowed he wa'n't wholly to blame,
He taxed him ten dollars and costs, just the same.

EUGENE FIELD.



THEO. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, of the First National Bank of Helena, is the owner of the largest and best collection of gold crystals in the world. They are kept in the bank vaults in a glass case and are exhibited to visitors who desire to see them. Among the crystals are several octobedians with the convex surfaces that cause them to exactly represent the general crystallization of the diamond. The various minor forms of crystallization are all well represented. The collection is practically priceless, and every specimen is from some Montana placers.

COL. GRIGGS has already in operation seven miles of his Tacoma Southern railroad, which diverges from the N. P. at Orting, and is hauling logs over it for his big Tacoma mill. When the road gets a little further south it will strike the head of the Succotash Valley, where glaciers and hot mineral springs exist in close proximity. Some enterprising Tacoma people propose to establish a toboggan slide on a glacier so that tourists can take a toboggan ride in mid-summer. After the exercise on the ice a hot bath in a big tank fed from one of the boiling springs will be in order.

In the new State of Washington the population is very largely native American, the proportion of people of foreign birth being much smaller than in either of the two Dakotas. There are a good many Germans in the large towns, and a few Scandinavians in both the towns and the country, and a small community of Finlanders near the mouth of the Columbia; but taking the entire population the proportion of foreign-born to native-born is probably less than one to ten. Foreign immigration distributes itself over the nearer West and does not yet go across the Rockies in any large volume. Washington is now and will probably remain a more distinctively American community than any other Western State.

AN old settler says that Itaska is not an Indian name, as is commonly supposed, but that Schoolcraft made it up from two Latin words *veritas* and *caput*, and that he intended his queer compound to suggest the true head of the river, *veritas* meaning truth and *caput* a head. The authority for this statement is said to be the Rev. Mr. Boutwell, who accompanied Schoolcraft on his expedition, and who is still living somewhere in the vicinity of Stillwater. Such tricks of word-building have been practiced elsewhere. For example, there is a watering-place in California called Calistoga, which is an abbreviation of California's Saratoga. Then there is the notable instance of Pennsylvania, meaning Penn's Woods.

I HEARD related in Tacoma an incident which shows how some men make money rapidly in that magical city, without any special effort at speculation. Last spring a young man arrived from the East with two dollars in his pocket. He got a job driving a grocer's delivery wagon, was industrious and economical and soon saved enough to make the first payment on a cheap lot. He had a wife and child and as soon as he could buy a little lumber he commenced to put up a small house. Before he had got the sills laid a stranger offered him so large an advance on the lot and the lumber that he sold. Then he bought another lot and more lumber but before the building was roofed he sold it at a handsome profit. This proceeding he has repeated seven times, and he is now building his eighth house. His wife is determined to

move into this house no matter what price may be offered for it. The former driver of the grocery wagon is now a capitalist in a modest way, having made over \$5,000 in his efforts to build a home for his family.

JOHN W. BUSKETT, who has had charge of the work of rushing the Rocky Forks Railway to its completion, states that notwithstanding the reputation of the great coal mines to which the railway has been built, the people generally have very little idea of the extent and value of the mines. About 130 feet of coal has already been proven in the various workings, and there is one vein which is twenty-two feet thick without a trace of foreign matter. The coal is not a good coking coal, but is admirable for steam and heating purposes. Just as soon as the railway is properly ballasted the output will begin, and all Montana will be supplied cheaply with a superior fuel for manufacturing and domestic use. It is expected that a very few weeks time will suffice to get the coal upon the market.

WHAT a wonderful climate the new State of Washington has! On the 25th of February last I was in Ellensburg. The snow was all gone save on the distant mountains and flocks of blackbirds on the budding branches of the poplars were holding a jubilee concert to celebrate their return to their summer haunts. On the twenty-sixth I went down the valley to North Yakima, and sat out on the hotel porch enjoying the warm air and looking at a boy's ball game. The thermometer registered seventy-five degrees in the shade. Please remember that these places are in as high latitude as that of Fargo or Montreal, and that they are not west of the Cascade Mountains, in the soft, moist atmosphere of the Puget Sound Basin. A few days before, I had found the turf in front of the hotel in Tacoma as green as a well-kept lawn in St. Paul in the month of June.

HERE are some figures from that excellent authority, the *Financial Chronicle*, of New York, which tell better than columns of explanation, the present situation of seven leading Northwestern railroads. During the month of February, there was a decrease of gross earnings, as compared with the same month of last year, as follows: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$99,439; Minneapolis & St. Louis, \$14,334; St. Paul & Duluth, \$19,276; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, \$69,755; Wisconsin Central, \$19,569. On two roads there was an increase of earnings—Northern Pacific, \$209,698; Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, \$59,310. Mr. Stickney's road is evidently getting in its work on its Kansas City extension. The N. P. is doing a good business carrying thousands of settlers to Washington. The other roads are suffering from low rates, State interference and excessive competition.

A LIVELY town has sprung up during the past few weeks at Hope, on the eastern shore of Lake Pend d'Oreille, in Northern Idaho. Silver ore has been discovered across the lake and three steamers ply back and forth between Hope and a landing-place whence there is a wild trail to the two new camps of Chloride and Webber. The ore is chiefly galena and is sufficiently rich to warrant the belief that an important mining district will be developed. That there are at least two very good mines is certain. The business of the new camps and that of a division point on the railroad has made of Hope an active place of 500 people. Heron, the old division terminus, twenty-four miles east of Hope, is now abandoned. It was in the wilderness of Pend d'Oreille River and had no advantages for growth. Hope has a beautiful site on the lake and with the Kootenai mines in one direction and the new Chloride camps in the other, is plainly destined to be a good business point. The main street clings to the side of a steep hill but higher up there is a fine plateau for residences. The lake closely resembles in its size and its mountain surroundings the Koenigssee, in Bavaria; one of the most famous of the Alpine lakes.

ELLENSBURG, IN CENTRAL WASHINGTON.

A Growing City based on Farming, Stock-Raising, Fruit-Growing and Mining Gold, Silver, Copper, Coal and Iron.

BY C. M. BARTON.

Ellensburg, 133 miles east of Puget Sound, is about as near the center of Washington, the future great State of the Pacific Northwest, as there is a possibility of a great city growing up, hence its geographical position places it well up toward the head of the list of towns that will strive for the capital location. It is the county seat of Kittitas County, one of the richest of the thirty-four counties of the new State in agricultural and mineral resources, and, on the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad. It is the first large town east of the divide formed by the Cascade Range of mountains, lying fifty-two miles from the

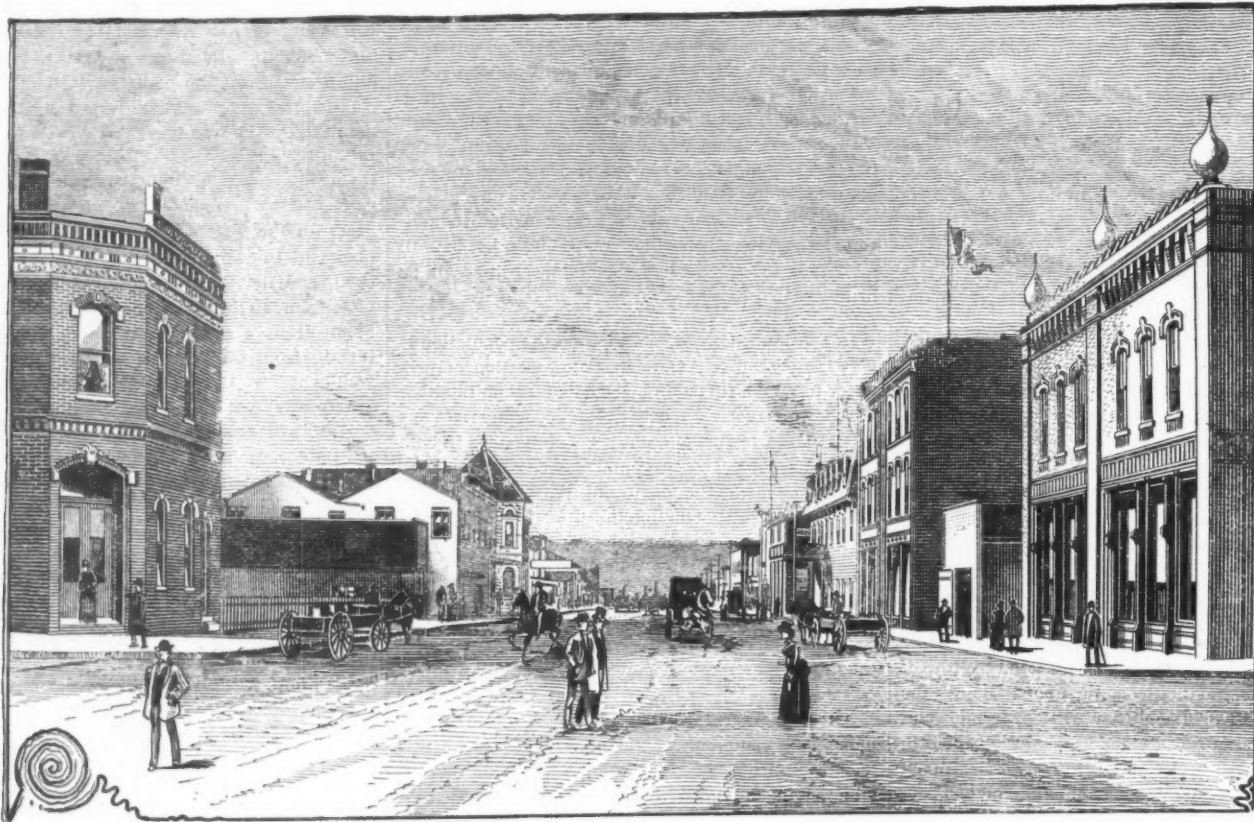
mense natural checker board. Here is a patch of green pasture land, there acres of wheat, oats and barley, then a field of grazing cattle, again a strip of vegetable land and rising out of the fields like the chess men on the board are neat cottages and houses signifying comfort and contentment and moves yet to be made to win in the game of life.

FARMING AND FRUIT GROWING.

A superior grade of wheat is grown in the Kittitas Valley around Ellensburg, the average yield having always been over thirty-five bushels to the acre, while oats yield from seventy-five to 115 bushels per acre, and barley fifty bushels per acre. Potatoes by actual test yield twenty-eight per cent. of starch, 500 bushels to the acre being no uncommon crop. Much of the wheat grown in the valley is transformed into flour of a superior grade and six flouring mills with a total capacity of 800 barrels a day at or near the town (all within a distance of three miles) receive the product of the fields. Large grain shipments are made to the Sound for export. The Board of Trade of Ellensburg, formed of live, energetic men, recently issued

gooseberries and all of the smaller fruits grow in abundance and are large and luscious. Plums and prunes are successfully raised and apples and pears thrive equal to the smaller fruits. B. E. Craig, the owner of Craig's, or Capitol Hill, has 1,500 fruit bearing trees on the hill near the city reservoir facing the south slope. Every one is expected to bloom this year. They will bear a high grade of peaches, plums, and prunes and are from some of the most noted nurseries in the country.

There are upwards of 3,000 farmers in the county and the number is increasing every day. It must be remembered that the largest and best ranches in the Kittitas Valley are adjoining Ellensburg and the products of the land are brought into the city for export. While it is a new country and really a new city, the one keeps pace with the other in steadily increasing. As the lands are being taken up and tilled Ellensburg grows all the faster. Its population in 1888 was actually doubled. It now numbers 3,500 people and from the impetus given to immigration by the admission of the Territory into the Union, it is



ELLENSBURG.—VIEW ON PEARL STREET LOOKING SOUTH FROM FIFTH STREET.

eastern mouth of the great two-mile tunnel through Stampede Pass, where the altitude is 2,840 feet. Ellensburg is 1,520 feet above the level of the sea, on the Yakima River, and the nearest large town of Eastern Washington to Puget Sound. Around and about it is one of the finest agricultural regions to be found in the State. Wherever the eye reaches it rests upon rugged and majestic mountain scenery. Mount Tacoma lifts its snow-capped head above its smaller sized brothers of the Cascade Range—all plainly in view. Bountiful streams of pure cold water meander through the fertile fields adjacent and through the town itself. Standing upon Capital Hill in the city limits, after dark the eye sees the flashing electric lights in the streets and in the day time the busy building operations replacing the rude wooden structures of the pioneer with substantial brick buildings, the puffing chimneys of industrial establishments and large flouring mills; but the eye also rests on a pastoral view pleasing and picturesque and suggestive of great wealth in the future, for the tide of incoming settlers is transforming the face of the valley into beautiful farms, giving it the appearance of an im-

a circular to many of the farmers of the county and the answers show a wonderful diversified farming industry as well as the agricultural resources of the county:

Sheep in the County.....	3,621
Cattle.....	4,577
Cows.....	614
Blooded Cattle.....	94
Hogs.....	615
Horses.....	1,150
Colts.....	279
Blooded Horses.....	25
Bushels of wheat.....	22,165
Acres in wheat.....	1,004
Bushels of oats.....	17,257
Acres in oats.....	336
Bushels of barley.....	11,206
Acres in barley.....	226
Bushels of potatoes.....	7,540
Bushels of turnips.....	317
Pounds of cabbage.....	70,701
Tons of hay.....	4,186
Acres under cultivation.....	4,495
Acres under fence.....	12,000

Much of the land in the county is planted in fruit trees, some of the farmers devoting their entire time to fruit raising. Strawberries, raspberries, currants,

safe to predict, that Ellensburg before the end of the present year will number 5,000 inhabitants. The growth of the place was not rapid until the Northern Pacific railroad came by its doors three years ago and made its way, a year later, to tide water on the Sound.

CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP.

When the line reached the terminus at Tacoma a brisk trade was opened with the Sound merchants. Sheep, cattle, horses, hogs are shipped in large numbers from Ellensburg to the Sound and the live stock of this region command better prices than from elsewhere. But a few days since the writer went from Tacoma to Victoria on one of the fine Sound steamers of the O. R. & N. company, upon which were 780 head of sheep from the ranges about Ellensburg bound for Port Townsend, where they are slaughtered and shipped to British Columbia, the duty being lighter on dressed meats than on live stock. On the same steamer were several tons of dressed Ellensburg cattle which were consigned to parties in Victoria. The establishment of large stock yards in the city is but a question of time to accommodate the buyers whose numbers are increasing and who are now com-

pelled to make trips to the adjoining ranches to select their stock.

The pasture lands of the farms are particularly noticeable to persons passing through the country on the Northern Pacific trains. They are well watered by running streams and the grasses are so prolific in yield that the cattle of Ellensburg are noted for their plumpness and are hence eagerly sought after. The Northern Pacific Company recognize the fact that this is one of the best shipping stations along the line. The receipts of the company from cattle shipments last year were more than fifty per cent. over the year previous and the first eight weeks of the present year show a healthy increase over the corresponding period of last year. The live stock around Ellensburg, it is safe to say, not only feeds the increasing population of the Sound Country, but also the largest part of British Columbia and the truth of this is apparent to those who are aware of the large cattle trains which go to the coast almost daily from the county seat of Kittitas, and are transferred to the boats at Tacoma for shipments to Sound ports. This industry, will eventually become the leading feature in the development of Ellensburg as it is today the best known market for all kinds of live stock in Washington.

Another industry in Ellensburg peculiar to the town as well as the Kittitas Valley is the raising and selling of horses from the thoroughbred stallion of \$1,000 to the five dollar Cayuse. The Indians are the principal dealers in the latter class of horses. On the 16th of March the stockmen gave a street parade of breeding stallions through the town which was an interesting exhibition of some magnificent looking animals. Thousands of horses raised here are sent to the Sound Country. The county has an Agricultural Society owning eighty acres of land on the Yakima River where there are admirable grounds and a first-class race track. The farmers of the valley are proud of their horses and one can see more mettled horse flesh in Ellensburg than in any other town of its size in the new State.

A failure of crops is unknown in the region around Ellensburg because irrigation can be resorted to were no rains to come during the summer season, an event which has not happened in the memory of the oldest white inhabitant. Should the windows of heaven fall to open, the sun beating down upon the snow capped mountains in the distance always brings the pure cold water in abundant streams to fructify the earth. The rain fall in summer is oft-times less than in the Atlantic or interior States, but the silver streams from the mountains turned into the fields twice in the summer bring good crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay. Corn is not raised to any great extent, as the altitude of the section brings cool nights. Irrigation in farming never fails to bring good crops and while it has never been extensively tried here a company has secured the right of way for a distance of forty to fifty miles from Teanaway Creek which will make nearly 100,000 acres of land available as soon as the ditch or canal is completed. It is a feasible undertaking and will cost about \$100,000 to complete it, the land irri-

gated paying tribute per acre to the company.

THE COAL FIELDS.

At Roslyn, thirty-one miles north of Ellensburg, are the coal mines of the Northern Pacific Coal Company. They are three miles distant from Cle-elum, which is on the main line, and are reached by a spur from that point. During the three years these mines have been worked labor troubles were continuous, resulting in crippling the facilities of the company and diminish-

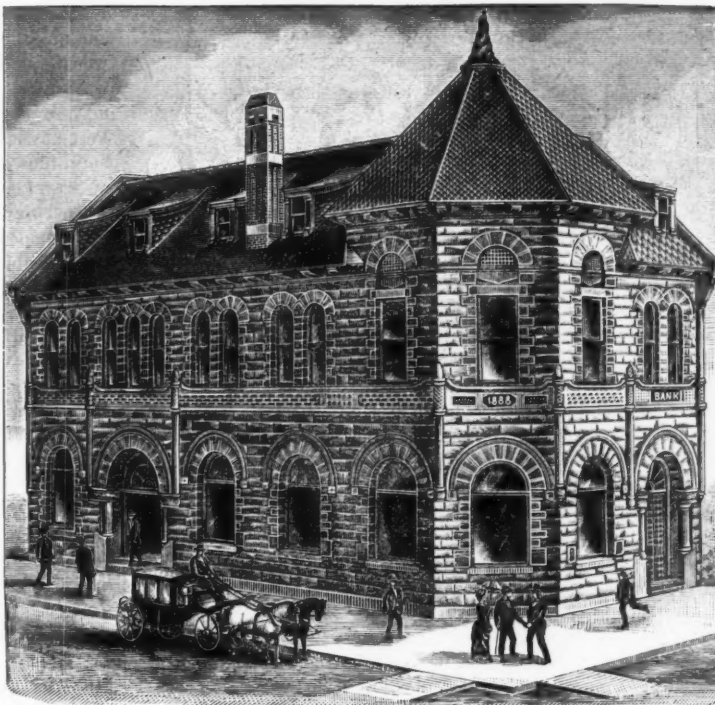
per ton. All of the product now goes as fuel for the engines of the Northern Pacific road, it being shipped as far east as Helena and St. Paul. It is said to be the intention of the company to steadily increase the output so that this excellent coal can again be furnished to the people of Ellensburg and adjoining towns at reduced rates. Prospectors have discovered other coal veins in various parts of the county which only await capital to develop them.

GOLD, SILVER, IRON AND COPPER.

The traveler riding through the Kittitas Valley in the vicinity of Ellensburg frequently sees Chinamen and others at work on the Yakima River and other streams engaged in placer mining. Gold placer mining, ground sluicing and drifting for nuggets of gold have been carried on with good results. Nuggets of native gold have been found twenty-five miles from Ellensburg at the Peshastin and Swauk camps which weighed as high as three pounds. Less than twelve miles from Ellensburg is found a large body of gold bearing gravel where an eight mile ditch has been constructed by the Kittitas Hydraulic Mining Company and work is to be pushed vigorously forward this season to develop these placer mines. A Chippaman, who with two companions had been washing and panning out the sand along the lower Yakima, informed me that he could make at least three dollars per day at placer mining and not work hard either. About forty miles north of Ellensburg are located gold quartz mines. About a quarter of a million has been extracted from the Nigger Creek and Peshastin districts, but by very primitive methods.

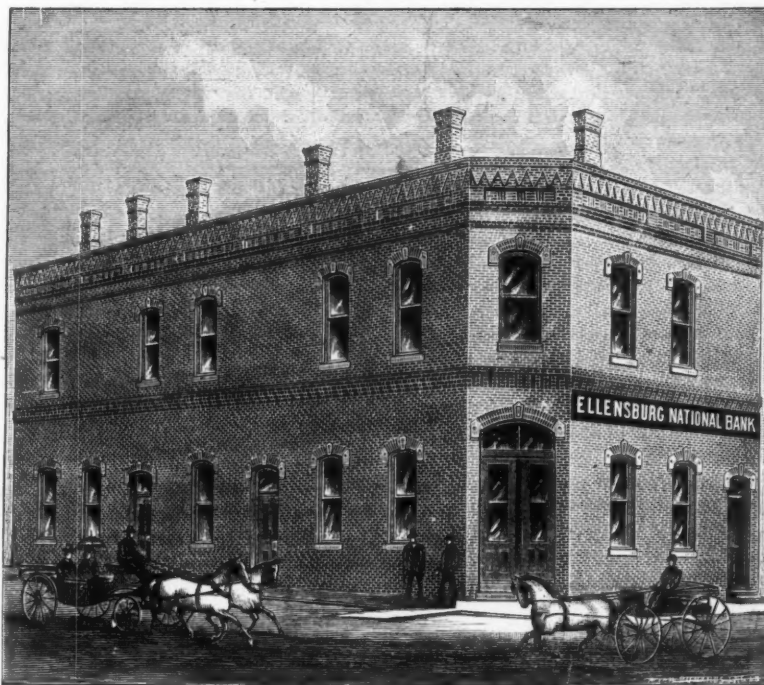
The mineral wealth of the county all tributary to Ellensburg includes not only the precious metals but iron and copper. English capitalists long ago discovered that iron ore exists in great quantities in this district and the establishment of immense iron foundries in Ellensburg or its vicinity is but a question of time, as all the accessories for reducing the ore are found in the mountain ranges near by and the agricultural resources of the country are growing to such an extent that an immense population can be fed cheaply. The English Moss Bay Iron and

Steel Company have control of a number of iron claims within twenty-five miles of the main line at Cle-elum, twenty-eight miles from Ellensburg and have contracted with the Northern Pacific to extend the Roslyn railroad spur into its iron fields where immense works are to be erected for the manufacture of iron and steel. By some it is said that the Pittsburg of the Pacific Coast will be located in Kittitas County beyond a doubt, perhaps at or near what is known as the Iron Mountain, within a few miles of Cle-elum. This mountain is filled with veins of high grade ore, free from refractory elements and from six to fifteen feet in thickness. As soon as Tacoma's great smelter is finished tons of these ores will be shipped to the Sound for treatment and the mountains around Ellensburg will be alive with miners. The copper belt north of the Cle-elum iron mines has a shaft already sunk over a hundred feet deep and the work of bringing out ore, some of it carrying seventy-five per cent. of copper, has shown that it is a paying industry. Six miles above



ELLENSBURG.—BEN E. SNIPES & CO.'S BANK.

ing the output. These troubles have been removed by vigorous measures of the company and the authorities of the county, so that three mines are now in good working order and will soon be turning out 1,000 tons of coal per day. Roslyn coal is said to be the best in the State, having a large per centage of fixed carbon, easily worked and singularly free from slate. Before the labor troubles began much of it was sold in Ellensburg for domestic and manufacturing purposes at an average of about five and one-half dollars



ELLENSBURG NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



KITITAS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ELLENSBURG.

Cle-elum, nearer to the Cascades, a number of ledges of magnetic iron ore have been discovered on Nelson's ranch showing sixty-five per cent. of the true metal. It has only been within the last few days that parties arrived in Ellensburg from the Methow Valley, bringing specimens of gold quartz assaying \$4,500 to the ton, which, of course, created intense excitement. This rich valley is about thirty-six miles from the Conconully or Salmon River region, where several valuable finds have been recently made. Mr. A. L. Thomas arrived from the Wenatchee while the writer was in the city with specimens from a vein of coal discovered on his ranch nearly six feet in thickness. This is not the only discovery of coal on the Wenatchee of fine hard quality, and that section promises to develop a coal field second neither in quality nor quantity to any in the new State.

STEAMBOATING ON THE COLUMBIA.

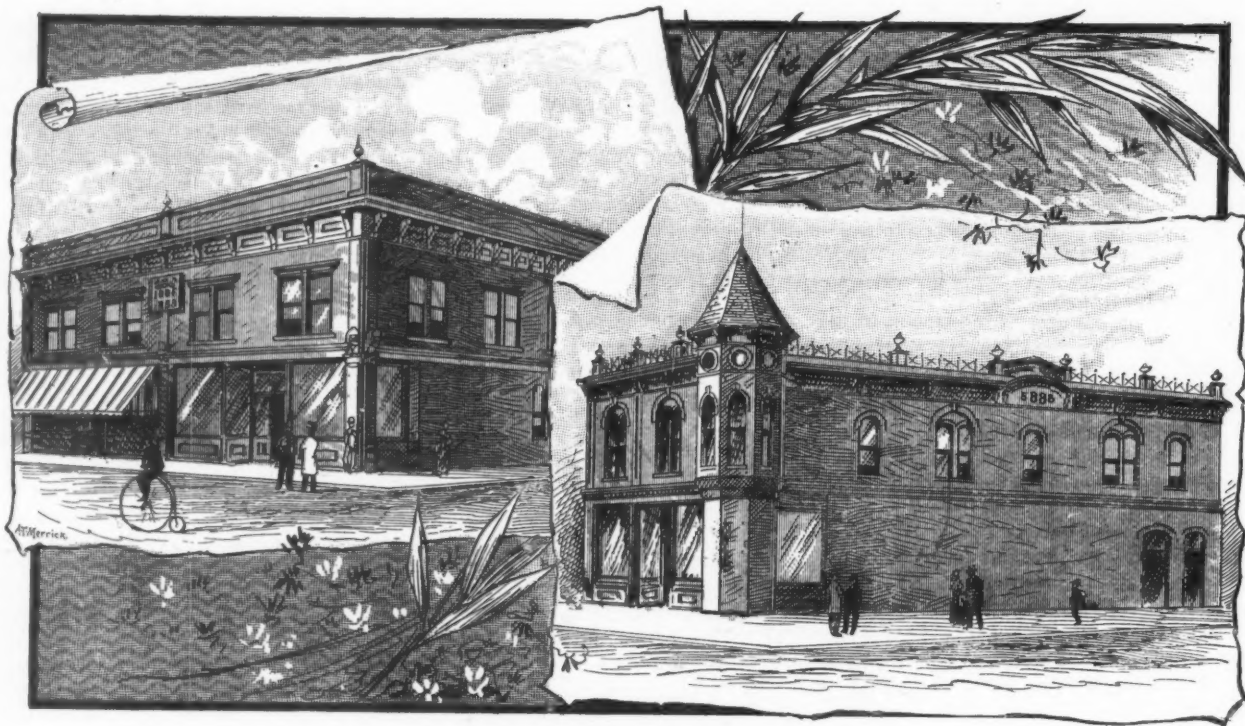
Last year, Thomas L. Nixon, a well known citizen of Tacoma, and his associates, who long ago saw that Ellensburg from its admirable location would become a thriving city, determined to make the Okanagan, Methow and Wenatchee Valleys more completely tributary to Ellensburg through the medium of steam-boat navigation up the Columbia River from Port Eaton, thirty-two miles distant. During all of last Spring and Summer there was a tide of immigration pouring into these rich valleys north of Ellensburg. They went by wagon with their household goods and gods, fitting out their prairie schooners in the town, and returning in a few weeks delighted with the country and taking out further supplies. Mr. Nixon conceived the idea of building a railroad from Ellensburg to Port Eaton and from thence running steamboats into the Big Bend, Okanagan and Methow districts. The right-of-way was secured from the Government which was filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, and from private parties, and being a practical surveyor and engineer himself he personally made a preliminary survey and pro-

claimed the plan a feasible one. In the mean time the steamer City of Ellensburg was built at Pasco and another, the Thomas L. Nixon, was purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It had been frequently said that the Upper Columbia River was too dangerous for navigation, but in July last Mr. Nixon and others interested in the enterprise took a trip in one of these steamers up the Columbia to the mouth of the Okanagan River and up the latter stream for seven miles, passing dangerous looking rapids and rocks on the way and returning in safety. From Port Eaton to the mouth of the Okanagan River is 120 miles and there is a good wagon road from Ellensburg to Port Eaton. By this route the new settler, the merchant, the miner and the prospector could

and over immense boulders, making it practically a seething river of foam. These steamboats will again begin running on the first of next month and an immense amount of travel and traffic is expected through Ellensburg during the coming summer. Mr. Nixon's energetic efforts in establishing regular communication between the Conconully or Okanagan mining region has been supplemented by persistent efforts to have the railroad built from Port Eaton to Ellensburg. He believes along with many others that it is the true route into the Big Bend Country and that the N. P. Railroad from Davenport, in Lincoln County, a new and thriving town, will pass through the undeveloped wheat regions of Lincoln and Douglas Counties by way of Crab Creek Coulee to the Columbia River and make connection opposite with this branch road at Port Eaton, and thence to the main line at Ellensburg, thus cutting off more than one hundred miles of travel and laying at the doors of the people of Ellensburg the riches of a vast and hitherto almost undeveloped region. The trade from this section has been doubled at Ellensburg and the people have become so deeply interested in the railroad project to Port Eaton and the great mining and agricultural country up the Columbia River that the Board of Trade took the matter in hand last month and concluded arrangements by which the road is to be built at once, or at least that portion of it reaching to steamboat navigation on the Columbia River. "Dirt will be flying on the road within forty days" said the founder of the town, J. A. Shoudy, to the writer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Real estate has more than doubled in value in Ellensburg during the past year. Lots that were held at reasonable figures inside the city limits have not increased, however, to such a figure as to drive away investors who have come to build up the city. A few days ago the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's addition, beautifully situated north of Ellensburg and



ELLENSBURG.—ODD FELLOWS HALL AND MASONIC TEMPLE.

take his goods and traps to Port Eaton and from thence take a ride in a comfortable steamboat on a route unrivalled for majestic scenery and quickly reach the new El-Dorado of the Pacific Northwest. The steamer on the trip passes within two and a-half miles of Lake Chelan, the largest and grandest body of fresh water in the new State. The lake is about 270 feet above the Columbia and the Chelan River connecting the lake with the Columbia rushes down a declivity 100 feet to the mile through narrow chasms

commanding a good view of it, was placed upon the market. There are 120 acres in the addition, which is but two blocks from the court house, lying between Eighth and Eleventh streets. Only ninety-six lots were sold at from \$200, the lowest, to \$885, the highest. The company withdrew about 125 lots as they found they were going off too rapidly. No appraisal of these lots was made higher than \$350. Addition and acre property near the city, while increasing in the same ratio with inside property, is readily sold,

and Eastern capitalists have stopped at the point on their way to the Sound in large numbers and left some of their wealth to be invested in real estate which is sure to at least double within a year. A very large number of brick blocks are to be started May 1st, in addition to those now in process of construction. There are more than a dozen brick blocks already constructed containing from two to six stores each. They are of a substantial character, and outside the fire limits new frame residences and stores are going up to such an extent that the planing mills are running night and day and are far behind in their orders. No more frame structures are allowed in the business section of the city. A new brick opera house is in course of construction.

The rapid growth of the city during the past year, while phenomenal, will be surpassed this season. The City Council is beginning to recognize that Ellensburg is becoming a lively town and that its streets should be put in first class order. It has just ordered three miles of sidewalks to be laid and the business streets to be graded and trees planted along the walks in the residence portion, thus adding to the attractiveness

the Northern Pacific have been found entirely inadequate for the largely increasing volume of trade of Ellensburg and an addition of forty feet is to be added to the present large warehouse. The warehouse was packed full last week and five cars of freight were standing on the track which could not be unloaded. Superintendent Prowell said that it was something unprecedented for Ellensburg and spoke volumes for the increased importance of the town as a shipping point. Eight new stalls are to be added to the present five in the round house as several engines cannot be accommodated with the present room.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETY AND NEWSPAPERS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Territory has charge of the public school, which has nearly 300 pupils on the roll with three teachers. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a more commodious school building. The Ellensburg Academy, under the control of the Presbyterians but open to the children of all denominations, has sixty-five pupils this year, some of them boarding pupils. The scholars range from seven to seventeen

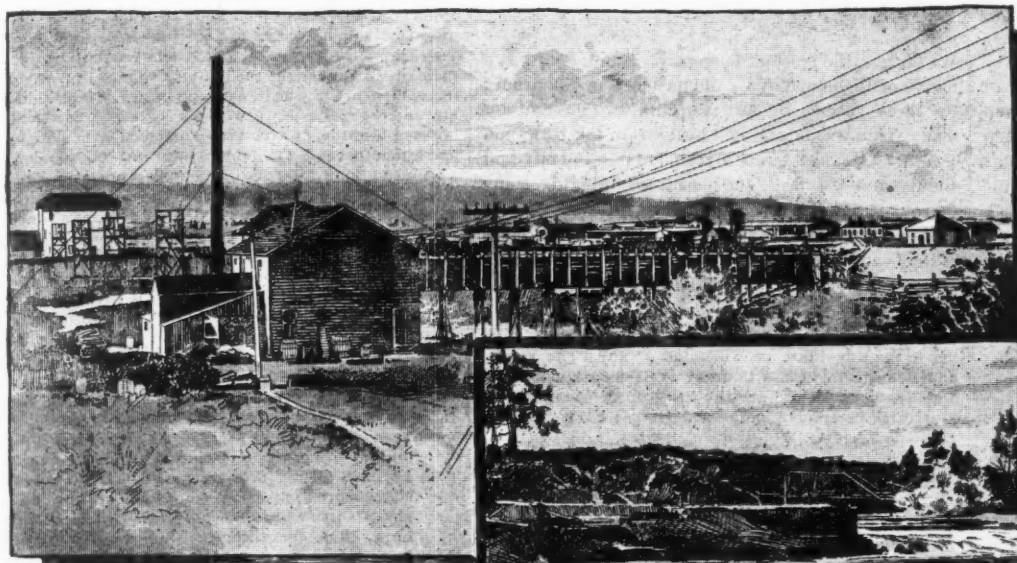
lows also have a fine brick hall at the corner of Third and Pearl streets.

The Fire Department has one good hand engine with two hose reels and 1,200 feet of hose. It is the volunteer system. There are plenty of water hydrants throughout the city for fire purposes and the gravitation system of water supply gives power enough to throw a stream ninety feet high. The three weekly newspapers, the *Capital*, by Col. A. N. Hamilton, the *New Era*, by S. T. Sterling, and the *Kittitas Localizer*, by D. T. Schnebly, are all lively purveyors of news, each with a good circulation, and they present to their readers in an attractive form the varied interests of the city and county.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND WATER WORKS.

Last September the Light and Power Company began to supply the city with electric lights. The company has a power house in the city with a capacity to furnish fifty arc lights, twenty-five of which are up and 300 Edison incandescents which are to be increased to quadruple that number. Many of the stores and all of the hotels are furnished with the incandescents.

The Capitol Hill Water Works, owned by B. E. Craig and S. A. Sander, supplies the city with pure water at all times and in such a novel method that the people do not get water through the pipes that has been standing in a reservoir. It is always pure, cold and fresh. The works were started last year. The reservoir holds 1,296,000 gallons and is 300 feet long, eighty feet wide and seven feet deep. It is fed by water from subterranean springs. Twenty feet below the surface of the hill a water race was run for a grist mill and a basin



SHOUDY'S MILL, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND RAILROAD BUILDINGS, ELLENSBURG.



WATER POWER ON THE YAKIMA RIVER NEAR ELLENSBURG.

of a finely located city. It should not be forgotten that 231 new buildings were erected here last year at a total cost of a half million dollars, water works were put in, electric lights started and street cars will be running this year. Ellensburg can take no step backward because there are immense resources supporting it. It will always be one of the greatest supply depots for the Sound Country and for the Big Bend region because it is surrounded by coal, iron, copper and gold and by one of the finest agricultural regions in the State and is the nearest point by rail communication.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has the headquarters of the Cascade Division at this place, with the usual round house and machine shops, making it the headquarters for more than twenty railroad crews, many of whom reside there. A monthly pay roll of about \$40,000 shows the disbursements of the company among the employees, more than half of which is probably spent in the town, where the stores are well stocked with general merchandise. The station receipts show that Ellensburg is one of the best shipping points along the line of the road. In the matter of cattle alone over 3,000 head were shipped west last year. Nearly all of the live stock shipped from here go to the coast and when stock yards are established, which must be done to accommodate this fast increasing industry, the shipments will be enormous. The freight warehouse facility of

years of age. Rev. Robert Cruikshank, D. D., is in charge, formerly of New York State but more recently of the Highland University of Kansas and for four years Professor of Latin and Greek of the college at Emporia, Kansas.

There are three church structures in Ellensburg in which worship is now held by the Methodists, Christians or (Campbellites) and Roman Catholics. The Presbyterians have a very nice chapel in the academy, the Baptists have a church building going up and the Congregationalists and Protestant Episcopal people hold services together. There are about 500 communicants altogether.

The Masonic fraternity have a Blue Lodge Chapter, and Commandery, the Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen each have lodges, a lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized last week, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have a thriving lodge and a Grand Army Post is filled with veterans of the war of the rebellion at every weekly meeting night. A beautiful and commodious Masonic Hall at the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, a brick structure costing upwards of ten thousand dollars was opened on the 16th of February last. The Odd Fel-

tapped giving a flow of water of 100 inches. The reservoir is filled twice a day, but the water for the domestic purposes of the people is tapped from the race before it enters the reservoir, the overflow going into the reservoir for fire or extraordinary purposes. Three miles of main pipes have been laid in the town and an order made for five miles additional. The flow of water from Capitol Hill which is in the city limits is sufficient for 20,000 people. The gravity head is 215 feet and a stream from one of the fire hydrants can be thrown ninety-two feet.

THE FOUNDER OF ELLENSBURG.

When John A. Shoudy located in Ellensburg eighteen years ago there was a sign over the door of the log cabin he bought which read, "The Robbers' Roost." Shoudy is recognized by everybody as the founder of the town. He was born in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1842, and served through the war of the rebellion with the 75th Illinois regiment. He had not been home a week from the war when he started for Washington Territory. He arrived in Seattle, kept books a while for Dexter, Horton & Co., the bankers, and then started the first spring wagon delivery system. He says he could have bought "

best lots there for \$25, and has often kicked himself that he did not do it. The same lots have since sold for several thousand each. Mr. Shoudy tells his friends that he probably never would have arrived in Ellensburg but for the fact that he got a job in Seattle to cut a road from there to the Yakima Country through the Snoqualmie Pass. Seattle raised \$175 to do the job and he undertook it and succeeded. It was about 135 miles, fifty miles only of which was timber. It had been cut through before but had become choked up at various places. When he arrived at where Ellensburg now stands, then in Yakima County, he determined to build a town himself. He had hewed his way to "Robbers' Roost," and concluded to settle down. This was in 1871. Only eight or ten families were in the Kittitas Valley then. He took a pre-emption claim of 160 acres and added to it until he had 400 acres. The town site was established on his land in 1875. Thirteen wagons came through the Snoqualmie from the Sound behind Mr. Shoudy and settlers began to come in slowly. "Robbers' Roost" was turned into a general merchandise store; after some years another and a larger store was built by Mr. Shoudy alongside of it and recently Shoudy and Cadwell have built a substantial two story brick block 60x120 with two large stores underneath, and a number of offices and a large hail up stairs. This is across the street nearly opposite "the Roost" and the building adjoining it. It is situated at the corner of Main and Third streets. These three structures tell the tale of Ellensburg's progress better than pen can describe it. Mr. Shoudy, too, has kept pace with the progressive spirit of those who followed him into the valley. He established the City Flour Roller Mill in October, 1887, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day. The product is shipped to Puget Sound. The mill is driven by water power and is in the city limits. Mr. Shoudy is the largest property owner in the city and was once the owner of the entire townsite. He gave the N. P. Company about 120 lots to get the depot established at Ellensburg. There were about fifty houses in the place when the railroad reached it. Mr. Shoudy is a married man with a family and is the principal owner of the stock of the Light and Power Company.

The climate of Ellensburg and of the Kittitas Valley is delightfully mild in Summer, Spring and Autumn. In the Winter the thermometer gets down to zero and below it at times, but the air is pure and it is not the piercing cold of a damp climate. There is not much snowfall save in the mountains.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

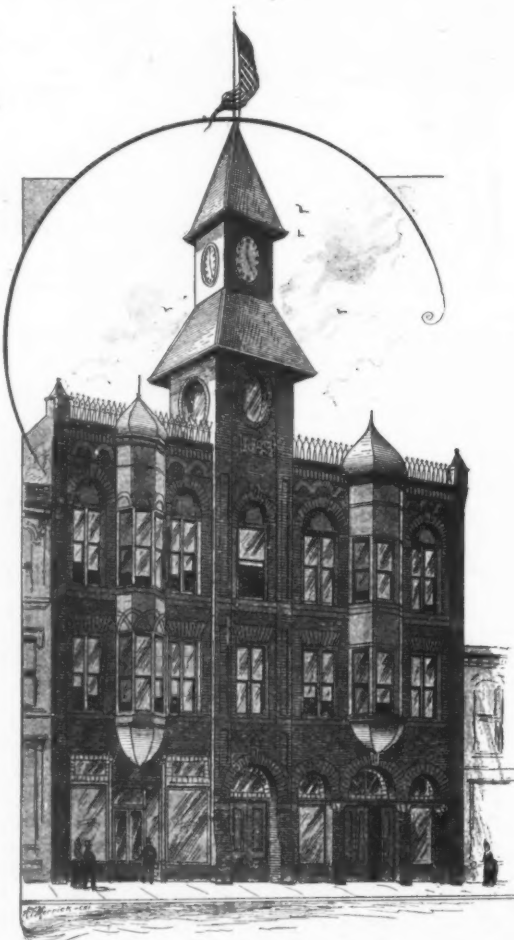
The Board of Trade of Ellensburg composed of its leading citizens has an office open at all hours of the day with the Secretary constantly in attendance to give all information as to the city and surrounding country. W. R. Abrams is the President; J. A. Shoudy, Vice President; G. W. Barnes, Secretary; Ralph Kauffman, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is as follows: Daniel Gaby, E. T. Wilson, F. Bossong, Geo. W. Elliott and S. C. Davidson. Mr. Abrams, the President, a native of Gainesville, Alabama, is but forty years of age. He was recently elected Mayor of the City. He was brought to Oregon when an infant and lived in Portland for a number of years. Mr. Abrams has been in the banking business since 1878 and was cashier with French & Company at the Dalles, Oregon for eight years. He came to Ellensburg in September, 1886, and has been the manager of the bank of Ben. E. Snipes & Co., since that time. Mr. Abrams takes a lively interest in the development of the material interests of the city and country, is a large property holder and is alert and vigorous in his efforts to advance the growth and good government of Ellensburg. A successful business man's experience in the dual capacity of Mayor and President of the Board of Trade cannot fail to greatly aid a young and growing city. Mr. Abrams has an elegant house, a charming wife and family and much respected by the entire community. Mr. S.



HON. J. A. SHOUDY, FOUNDER OF ELLENSBURG.

W. Barnes, the efficient Secretary of the Board is a native of Richmond, Va., and has been in Ellensburg for three years. He left Virginia in 1869 and for many years was engaged in business in the Hawaiian Islands. He has large investments in the city and county and has been the means of bringing many persons from the Pacific Islands to settle in and around Ellensburg. Mr. Barnes is always at the rooms of the board ready and willing to give information relative to the wonderful resources of the Kittitas Valley.

"A Description of the Big Bend Country of the Columbia in the New State of Washington" and "The Fertile and Beautiful Palouse Country in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho," are the titles of two handsomely illustrated pamphlets just issued by Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul.



CITY HALL, ELLENSBURG.

FARMS, STOCK RANCHES AND MILLS NEAR ELLENSBURG.

C. A. SANDER'S MILL AND FARM.—Within a quarter of mile of the city limits of Ellensburg in a northeasterly direction is a fine roller flouring mill with a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. Facing it is one of the finest cottage houses in the county. Near by are several log cabins looking much like the outside buildings on a Southern plantation. There are barns, wagon houses and other buildings scattered around and 870 acres of land within view nearly all under cultivation. C. A. Sander is the proprietor of the farm and mill and the old log cabins stand as a monument of his untiring industry in hewing his way to wealth and prosperity since his advent in the country. Mr. Sander is a native of Berlin. He was a soldier in the Fatherland in the Schleswig-Holstein troubles in 1862 and is forty-eight years of age. He left Germany in 1865, arrived in Washington Territory in 1869 and came to his present home near Ellensburg, then an unknown town, in the Spring of 1871. He took up a pre-emption and homestead claim and having been a practical miller at home, he established the third flour mill in the county by the creek which runs by his door. He improved it from time to time and it is now a substantial looking modernized structure. Most of the product of the mill is consumed in the town near by or goes to the Big Bend and Okanogan Country. All the modern improvement for making good flour are in the mill. Some of his best customers are the Indians of this region and at times hundreds of them can be seen at the mill laying in their stock of flour which is packed on their horses and carried away to their homes as far north as the British border. There are but forty acres of land between the magnificent farm of Mr. Sander and the limits of Ellensburg. 400 acres of his farm are in wheat, oats and barley, 100 acres under hay and the rest is pasture land. He has herds of cattle, horses and swine, fine fruit trees, modern farm machinery and altogether it is a delightful location. Mr. Sander has a wife and family and one of the coziest homes in Kittitas County. He is one half owner of the Capital Hill water works which supply Ellensburg with water. Much of the grain raised on the farm of Mr. Sander is ground at his mill and the product of the adjacent farms is also brought there. If Ellensburg grows in the same ratio it has been growing for two years past it can readily be seen that the broad acres of Mr. Sander will have to be platted and laid out as an addition to the town, bringing vast wealth to the owner.

S. R. GEDDIS, RANCH.—Forty-one years ago when but a boy of ten years of age, S. R. Geddis came to the Pacific Coast from Warren County, Pa., and is to-day one of the most successful stock growers in the new State of Washington. Coming from Umatilla, Oregon, some years ago, he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres and added more to his possessions later on until he now has 880 acres within two and one-half miles of Ellensburg, all under cultivation but about sixty acres. It is a magnificent ranch and like a true Keystone State farmer, Mr. Geddis says his barn is the finest looking building on his place, although he has a cosy home there. He raises timothy and clover hay principally and has 400 head of cattle and 100 horses now on hand. Wheat, oats and barley are raised and 500 tons of hay were cut from the ranch last season, 400 tons of which were shipped to the Sound Country. Last year he raised 200 tons of grain hay. Some years he raises from 700 to 800 bushels of barley for which there is always a market. He has also grown from 300 to 400 bushels of wheat, but the raising and selling of stock is the main business as it is more lucrative. The cattle which go to Puget Sound are worth five and one-fourth cents per pound delivered there. Horses Mr. Geddis raises successfully from the full blooded Percheron to the common stock. The ruling prices are all the way from \$50 to \$125 and Cayuses (Indian ponies) from \$5 to \$10. Most of the horses are shipped to the Sound Country and the trade is increasing. Mr. Geddis has a number of men employed on his ranch all the year round which in harvest time are increased to fifteen. He is also one of the firm of Hinman & Geddis, hardware dealers, cor. Fourth and Pearl, opposite the Johnson House, and is the owner of a large butcher shop on Pearl Street. Mr. Geddis is a fair type of the vigorous, progressive farmer and business man who keeps his wealth moving in the channels of trade and is constantly adding to his riches. He has been in the vicinity of Ellensburg for nineteen years. He is a pioneer.

SHELTON AND HELM'S STOCK RANCH.—Joseph M. Shelton and Chas. J. Helm are two of the most successful stock raisers in the Kittitas Valley. Both live in Ellensburg and six miles due west of the town at the base of the foothills of the Cascade Mountains their splendid ranch is located. Each can look from his doorstep in Ellensburg to their broad acres in the distance. Mr. Shelton is a Virginian from Wythe County. He left there in 1865, and went to stock raising within twenty-five miles of Denver, Colorado, where he remained for seventeen years. He arrived in the Kittitas Valley in 1882 and has never regretted coming to a country and a climate

which he says is far superior to Colorado. Mr. Helm, his partner, is thirty-six years of age and is an Oregon man, having lived many years at The Dalles. 480 acres comprise the ranch of Shelton and Helm, all under cultivation as pasture or farming land. Wheat, oats and barley have been heretofore raised on the ranch in large quantities but the firm is going extensively into the raising of stock because the demand for it is increasing every day as the Sound Country fills up with people. As high as 5,000 bushels of wheat and oats have been raised annually on the ranch, the wheat averaging thirty bushels to the acre, oats seventy and barley seventy. Messrs. Shelton and Helm have a model ranch all fenced in and upon which nearly 300 beef steers are now fattening for the Sound market. They have the largest herd of horses in the new State, Mr. Helm having just taken over 500 head to the feeding range on the east side of the Columbia River ten miles below the Moses Coulee ferry. "It is the best range in the Territory for horses," said Mr. Shelton. Both members of the firm are great lovers of blooded cattle and horses and on the ranch are twenty-four fine imported Hereford heifers. The finest imported blooded horses in the State can be seen at this ranch, four Norman Percheron stallions attract attention, one French coach horse, one black Norman-Percheron and two Clydes were also imported direct from Europe while three others are nearly full blooded. These animals are for breeding

attention from its quaint and pleasing style of Moorish architecture stands at the corner of Fourth and Pearl Street. It is built of a gray sand stone found nine miles below the town and trimmed with a harder and darker stone found at the Wilkeson quarries thirty miles from Tacoma. The building is 30x70, two stories in height with an attic and has a peculiar looking cornered tower on the end of the slanting roof. It was begun in March, 1888, and the firm moved into their new quarters on the 23d of last February. The structure cost \$30,000 and is an ornament to the town. There are a number of fine offices in the 2nd story and the 3rd or attic story is to be used as lodge rooms.

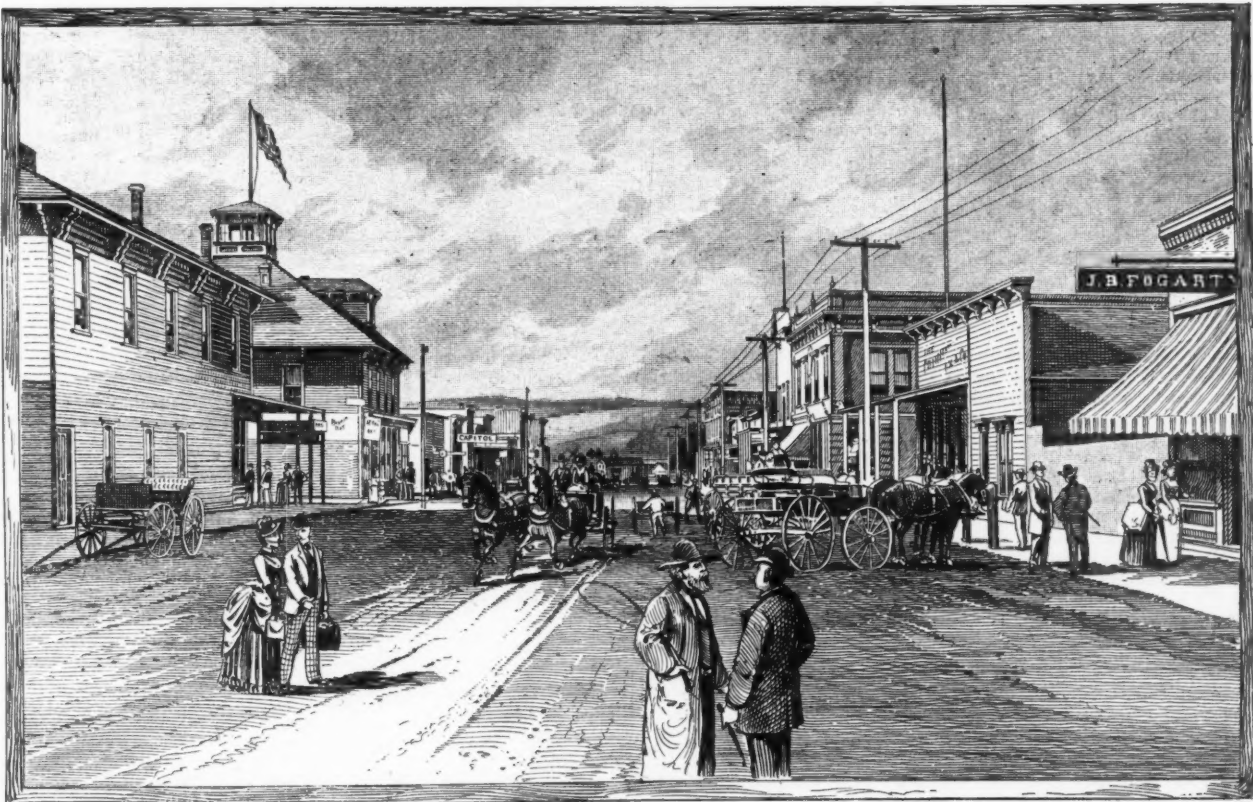
The Ellensburg National Bank, located in a commodious brick structure at the corner of Fifth and Pearl Streets, was authorized to do business on the 15th of last April and opened on the 1st of May following. It has a paid up capital of \$50,000 the surplus fund and undivided profits are \$4,500 and the number of depositors is increasing daily. It has done a larger business since it started than any new bank in the Territory and can make the best showing for the length of time it has been in existence. Its officers are George B. Markle, of Portland, President; A. Mires, Vice-President and Ralph Kauffman, Cashier. Mr. Kauffman is the practical manager of the bank. The Directors are Nelson Bennett, Tacoma; J. Furth, Seattle; Geo. B. Markle, Jr., S. R. Geddis, J. B. Fogarty, A. Mires and Ralph Kauffman, of Ellensburg.

100x120 and the citizens subscribed \$5,000 in cash toward the enterprise. The cost of the structure will be between \$40,000 and \$50,000 and it is to be completed by the 1st of July next. John V. Moffitt of Wichita and W. M. Dignon of Topeka, Kansas, are to construct the hotel. Ellensburg will then be better equipped with hotels than any town of its size in the Pacific Northwest and will be able to accommodate any sort of a convention.

A successful hotel keeper in a western city is always a popular man. Mr. Belyea is that kind of a person. He is an old hotel man and was for awhile the conductor and chief mill steward of the Puget Sound Mill Company at Utsalady, on the Sound. He is a native of Michigan and been on the coast for eight years. Mr. Belyea opened the Ashler House, the finest hotel in Eastern Washington, on the 19th of January last. It is situated on Pearl Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Johnson House, built of brick tastefully trimmed, is two stories in height, heated by steam, has electric bells, is lighted by electricity and is "The Tacoma" in miniature. It is finely furnished, beautifully carpeted and the beds are a marvel of comfort and ease.

ELLENSBURG BUSINESS MEN.

WALTERS & Co.—Walters & Co., the oldest dealers in real estate and mining property in Ellensburg, have sold



ELLENSBURG.—THIRD STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM PINE STREET TO RAILROAD DEPOT.

purposes and hence extra care is taken of them. Their quarters are in excellent shape. There is a big barn on the ranch 66x56, another 40x55, two large granaries 18x50, another 15x40, a smoke house, milk houses, etc. The manager lives in a well arranged and substantial looking farm house of nine rooms. In addition to the imported cattle and horses, there are scores of finely graded stock at the ranch. Mr. Shelton states that all his live stock goes to the Puget Sound market and the amount of beef consumed there is surprising. The stock is shipped almost invariably to parties in Seattle or Tacoma and if shipped elsewhere is done by the parties to whom it is consigned in those two cities.

ELLENSBURG BANKS.

The handsomest building in Ellensburg is that of the private banking firm of Benjamin E. Snipes & Co. W. R. Abrams is the company referred to and manager of the bank. It is the oldest moneyed institution in the place having been started in September, 1886, and is the only private bank in the county. Mr. Snipes is well known as the Cattle King of Eastern Washington and Oregon, owns thousands of all kinds of stock and is worth upwards of a million. He resides at The Dalles, Oregon. The bank has been a wonderful success from the start. Its capital stock is \$100,000, surplus and undivided profits \$27,000, deposits \$150,000. The splendid structure which attracts

ELLENSBURG HOTELS.

Everybody in Ellensburg knows Jackson and Maloney, proprietors of the Johnson House, for years the leading and only public house in town. O. P. Jackson who was until recently Mayor of the city has been a practical hotel man for eighteen years. He is a rotund, good natured Boniface and was raised on the coast. He came to Ellensburg nine years ago. M. J. Maloney who hails from Missouri has been in this section of country for ten years. Both know how to keep a good hotel. As the town has increased they have kept pace with the improvements and the increased travel. The house has recently been renovated from top to bottom and a brick annex known as the Lynch block has been added to it, so that there is no lack of accommodations now for the traveler, who desires to stop in this growing city. The Johnson house has seventy rooms including those in the annex. Mr. Jackson says that the tide of travel has doubled since the first of the present year.

Geo. W. Elliott who has resided in Ellensburg for eight years, dealing in agricultural implements part of the time and later in real estate, conceived the idea of giving the town a first class hotel. It is to be erected at the corner of Sixth and Pearl Streets of pressed brick and cut stone front, three stories with basement, ninety-five rooms, heated by steam, lighted by electricity and have all the modern improvements. Mr. Elliott gave the location

lots in all parts of the city and farms in all sections of the valley. Some years ago Walter A. Bull, an old settler, established the business. He was followed by Walters & Smith, and they in turn by Walters & Co. Col. A. N. Hamilton, editor and proprietor of the Ellensburg *Capital*, is the other member of the firm. This firm has probably done more to develop the mineral resources of this section than any other firm or individual. Howard C. Walters has been eight years in the Yakima Country. He is but thirty-seven years of age, of quiet, unobtrusive manner, a product of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. He has been on the Coast ten years, going first to Portland and from there to old Yakima. With associates he succeeded in bringing the first steam transportation up the Columbia River from Celilo, building a warehouse at Priest Rapids on the Columbia, forty-two miles from Yakima, and improving the old military road from the river to Ellensburg in 1882. The O. R. & N. Company was induced to run steamboats up the river from Celilo, the first boat bringing fifty-nine tons of merchandise and twenty-two passengers for Ellensburg. On its return trip the steamer carried back the first and only exportation of Kittitas Valley flour and wheat ever made until the Northern Pacific road came into the town. The project was a great one, but local prejudices were in favor of covered wagons. It failed. Mr. Walters said laughingly, "I came into Ellensburg with twenty-five cents and a wagon load of children, determined to get out in the

Spring." He is here yet, the children have grown larger and so has his purse, and there is not a more enthusiastic man in Ellensburg relative to its future than Mr. Walters. The Kittitas Valley people owe much to both Mr. Walters and Col. Hamilton for their persistent endeavors in giving publicity to the mineral wealth within sight of Ellensburg. The firm has handled more valuable property both in mines and agricultural lands than any firm in Central Washington and have in their office a cabinet of minerals almost invaluable to those who wish to learn of the riches of the surrounding mountains and streams. Since the railroad came in the firm has sold more additions than it did lots before that event. Col. A. N. Hamilton, the other member of the firm, a born newspaper man, is fifty-four years of age, a native also of Pennsylvania, from Crawford County. He went to Salt Lake in 1853 and was managing editor of the *Tribune* there for eleven years. He was also managing editor of the *Portland News of Oregon* for four years. In October, 1887, he saw that Ellensburg was going to have a great future as a mining and agricultural center. He

planted in the town, one of the finest looking weekly newspapers in this section of the country, calling it the *Ellensburg Capital*, because he believed the capital of the new State must come to its geographical center and because that center has all the requirements for a capital. Along with Mr. Walters he located the celebrated iron mountain, twenty-five miles distant and but three miles from the Northern Pacific main line. By hard work he has proved the value of the adjacent mountains, has faith that a great iron manufacturing town will spring up here and is always ready to give valuable information to the prospector, the locator or the settler. His newspaper is an authority in mining and mineral news and has done much toward attracting attention to Ellensburg and the Kittitas Valley.

STEWART, WILKINS & CO.—In the rear of the fine bank building of Ben. E. Snipes & Co., on Fourth Street, two energetic, progressive young business men have a real estate office. It has been a well known firm for eighteen months past and is composed of C. H. Stewart, a New Yorker, who has been here for four years past, H. H. Wilkins from Iowa and T. H. Bartlett from New Hampshire. The latter is residing in Portland. The firm has been exceedingly busy during the past year in selling property, but previous to that time the members had devoted their time to stock-raising and selling. All stock had to be shipped from this section of country by way of Wallula before the railroad passed by to the Sound. When the outlet to the Puget Sound Country was made the demand for Ellensburg property began to be clamorous and no firm has succeeded better in supplying the wants of investors than this company. They are the authorized agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's addition and other valuable locations.

ARMSTRONG & NEWLAND.—One of the best known real estate firms in the city is that of Armstrong and Newland. Both are young men. Mr. J. T. Armstrong established the *Sprague Herald* in Lincoln County and ran it for some years. He is a native of Illinois and knows all about the prairies of Eastern Washington as well as those of his own State. He is also a Justice of the Peace, an insurance man and has money to loan. W. R. Newland, the junior member of the firm, is an experienced real estate and insurance man. He is an Oregon boy and hence knows the East Washington Country and its people. This firm is handling its own real estate principally. During the month of January \$50,000 worth was handled and in the first two months of the year \$90,000 was handled exclusive of their own. Both young men have been in Ellensburg for several years and are building up a good business. The firm makes a specialty of live stock insurance.

JOHN A. McCANDLESS.—John A. McCandless of the firm of Barnes and McCandless, money brokers, is a native of Pennsylvania, but was raised in West Virginia. He has been in Ellensburg but a few years but is now on a business visit to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr.

McCandless was formerly in business for some years in the far off Islands of the Pacific. He is interested in Ellensburg and has considerable money invested in mortgages and loans.

WALTER A. BULL.—Walter A. Bull, one of the successful ranchmen of the Kittitas Valley has a 1,300 acre farm four miles south of the city. Most of it is meadow and pasture land. He cut last season 1,500 tons of grass. He raises principally stock and has a large number of cattle and horses on his farm. The Yakima River runs through his land which has some rich minerals on it. He has a railroad switch on his place and ships stock direct from there. Mr. Bull has been in this country twenty years.



THOS. L. NIXON.

He is a solid man in weight and originally from New York State. He was formerly a railroad contractor and did some work for the Northern Pacific road. Some years ago he was in the real estate business in Ellensburg.

S. C. DAVIDSON.—One of the leading lawyers of Ellensburg is Samuel C. Davidson, a Hoosier originally, who has been here eight years. Mr. Davidson is but forty years of age and arrived in Ellensburg when about 100 people were scattered around. He has seen the place grow into a substantial town, has stood in his doorway

and shot jack rabbits where residences now stand; brought down ducks on the depot site; killed swans where the electric light power house is located; saw the stage come in twice a week from the Dalles, Oregon, 150 miles away, from which place until two and one-half years ago everything had to be freighted at three cents a pound. Mr. Davidson kept his eyes open in these eight years and now has some of the choicest residence property in the town, the cream of the railroad addition, embracing eighty-five lots. Ellensburg is going northwardly and eastwardly and Mr. Davidson's property is northwardly. He is a U. S. Commissioner and has an extensive law practice.

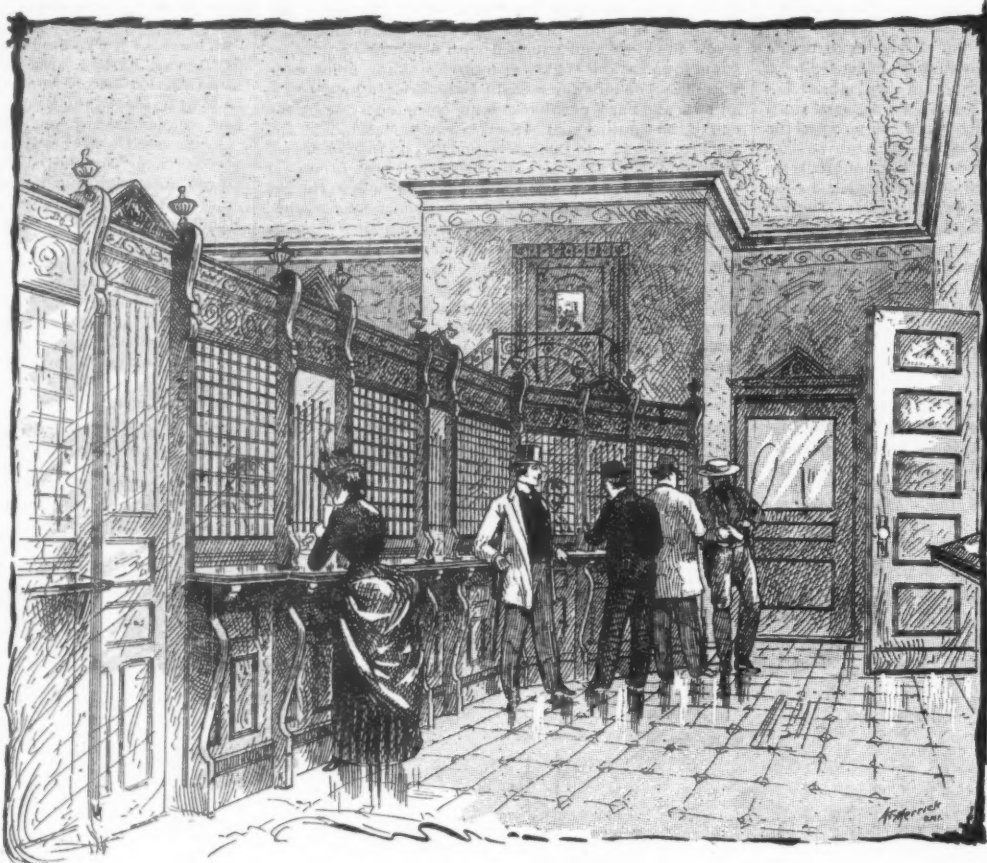
B. E. CRAIG.—One half of Craig's Hill, called Capitol Hill, is owned by B. E. Craig, an old bachelor and an old timer from Madison, Wisconsin. The other half is owned by the Northern Pacific Company. Mr. Craig is putting up the finest brick residence in Ellensburg on Capitol Hill in plain view of the city, and when somebody asked him the other day if that was the Governor's mansion, he said it was. Whether the future Governor of the new State will reside there or not is

an open question. The residence is 36x32, three stories high, two bay windows, octagon corners all the way up. It will cost \$6,000 when completed and will be painted and penciled. Mr. Craig and C. A. Sander own the Capitol Hill water works referred to elsewhere. Not only this, Mr. Craig has a large brick yard on Capitol Hill turning out 40,000 brick per day, both pressed and common brick. They have three brick, one till machine and a re-press machine. The bank of clay is fourteen feet in thickness. Mr. Craig is also erecting a brick block on Pine Street between Third and Fourth. It is to be three stories with stores on first floor when completed and the builder is trying to induce the city government to put up a bell tower there, as the city it is said, will put up a City Hall in connection with the building. Mr. B. E. Craig and his brother S. E. Craig are to erect this summer, on Third Street, six brick dwelling houses on Capitol Hill at its eastern end overlooking the city and valley. It is a beautiful location. These houses are to be sold or rented. Mr. Craig's interests in Ellensburg are varied and extensive and he is an enthusiastic believer in the town.

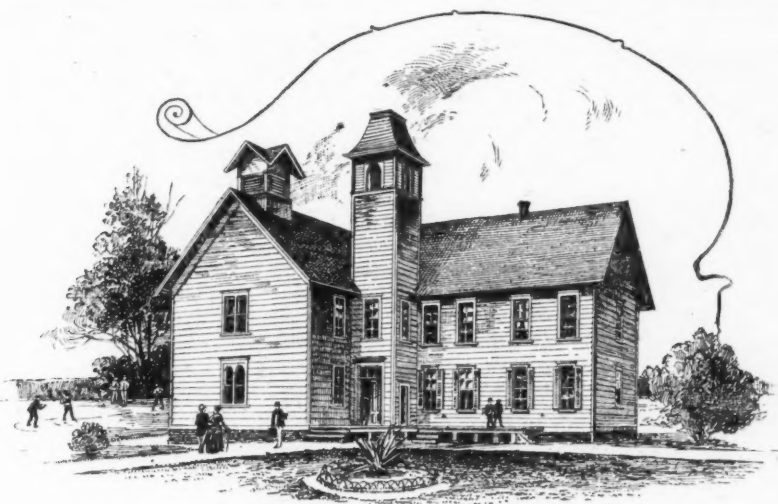
J. H. SMITHSON.—When a young man who has just passed the second mile stone beyond thirty is able to count his wealth by the thousands there is evidently "grit" there. Mr. Smithson, who is originally from London, Ontario, is one of the wealthiest stock raisers in the Kittitas Valley. He has been here ten years, has 120 acres near the city and 760 acres some miles beyond. He is a lover of fine horses as well as fine cattle. Before the railroad came to Ellensburg Mr. Smithson drove his stock 150 miles due south to the Dalles Oregon. They are now shipped to the Sound Country. Mr. Smithson is a modest, retiring citizen, yet fully abreast of the progress exhibited in Ellensburg.

RAMOS & MEAGHER.—Charles Ramos and T. F. Meagher are the members of a new real estate and mining brokerage firm, located on Main Street between Third and Fourth. While the firm is a new one the members are practical men and well known in the city and valley. They do a paying business both in real estate and mines.

C. P. CADWELL.—It is surprising to see how much the young men do for the young towns of the western country. Perhaps they have more acumen than their elder brethren. C. P. Cadwell, attorney at law, is but thirty-five years of age and has been in Ellensburg not quite two years. He has done more in that length of time to put up substantial brick buildings than any other citizen of the place. He went to Tacoma from Council Bluffs, Iowa, (his native State) four years ago and from thence to Ellensburg. He was born in Independence and graduated from the Law School University. His property interests in Ellensburg will foot up \$100,000 and in Tacoma about \$40,000. He is the owner of the Johnson House in Ellensburg, built in 1884 at a cost of \$12,000. Mr. Cadwell recently put up the Cadwell Block in Ellensburg, a large, three story brick structure adjoining the Johnson House



ELLENSBURG.—INTERIOR VIEW IN BEN E. SNIPES & CO.'S BANK.



THE ELLENSBURG ACADEMY.

on Pearl Street, in which is located "The Ashler." The new hotel cost \$35,000 and is a model of compactness and neatness. No hotel in any of the Eastern cities is better equipped with the comforts and conveniences of modern civilization. It has sixty-eight rooms and is managed by J. E. Belyea, an experienced hotel man. The Ashler is the only brick hotel in Ellensburg. Mr. Cadwell also built the brick structure in which the First National Bank of Ellensburg and the Ellensburg Capital is located, at the corner of Fifth and Pearl streets, the brick building on the west of the Johnson House on Fourth Street along with Founder J. A. Shoudy, he erected the Shoudy and Cadwell brick block and hall at the corner of Main and Third streets and also put up about a dozen dwelling houses in the town. This is an excellent showing for a young Iowa attorney who had the foresight to know that Ellensburg, being the nearest large town to the Sound Country, could not fail to become a very large place and a very safe place for investment in real estate. Mr. Cadwell enjoys a lucrative law practice and is an indefatigable worker.

McMASTERS & CO.—One of the liveliest and reliable real estate firms in Ellensburg is that of McMasters & Co. Frank McMasters the manager of the firm is well known to many of the best citizens of Kittitas County. He has been in the Territory for some years and for a time was editor of the *Sprague Journal*, of Lincoln County. The people of the Big Bend and Salmon River Country are well acquainted with Mr. McMasters. He was the first journalist to penetrate the Salmon River district and furnish the public with a full and accurate report of the future Comstock of the great Northwest, which he did in a six column article which attracted marked attention. The firm is located in rooms ten and eleven of the Shoudy Block, and in addition to guaranteeing judicious and safe investments in real estate they insure in the best companies now doing business. Mr. McMasters is a young, energetic business man who has a host of friends and is building up a lucrative business.

RALPH KAUFFMAN.—The cashier of the First National Bank of Ellensburg, Ralph Kauffman, is the practical resident manager of the bank. Mr. Kauffman is a Pennsylvanian from Cumberland County and came to Ellensburg nearly two years ago. Although under thirty years of age he knows all about the banking business and has made the bank a highly successful financial institution from its organization. Mr. Kauffman is also treasurer of the Ellensburg Board of Trade and is a fair illustration of what youthful energy and brains can accomplish in the western country.

BADGER & McEWEN.—B. K. Badger and W. H. McEwen are both young men, thoroughly conversant with the value of land and town lots in and adjacent to Ellensburg. They make desirable residence and business property a specialty and have farms for sale at from forty to 180 acres ranging in price from \$10 to \$50 per acre. The firm has opened one of the finest offices in the city in rear of the First National Bank building on Pearl Street.

THOMAS L. NIXON.—One of the largest property owners around Ellensburg is Thos. L. Nixon, of Tacoma, who has been interested so much in getting another railroad into Ellensburg. He bought, about eighteen months ago, 600 acres adjoining the town on either side, because he had faith in its future. One half section is platted with four

lots to the acre, now selling at \$300 per lot and taken up readily. Mr. Nixon first went through the Kittitas Valley in 1873 with a government surveying party. He says the first settler who went into the valley in 1869, Chas. B. Reed, is now living at Rock Island Rapids on the Columbia River. Settlers in those days had to get their mail at Umatilla, Oregon, 130 miles distant. Mr. Nixon went to



NEW HOTEL, ELLENSBURG.

Tacoma in 1872 and made that his headquarters. He ran the first line for that townsite in August, 1873, and is not yet forty years of age. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and helped lay out Wichita, Kansas, in 1870, when it was a field of tall prairie grass. He is one of the largest individual property owners in Kittitas County, has large

investments and property interests in Tacoma and is one of the young, energetic spirits that have contributed so much in the development of the new State of Washington.

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

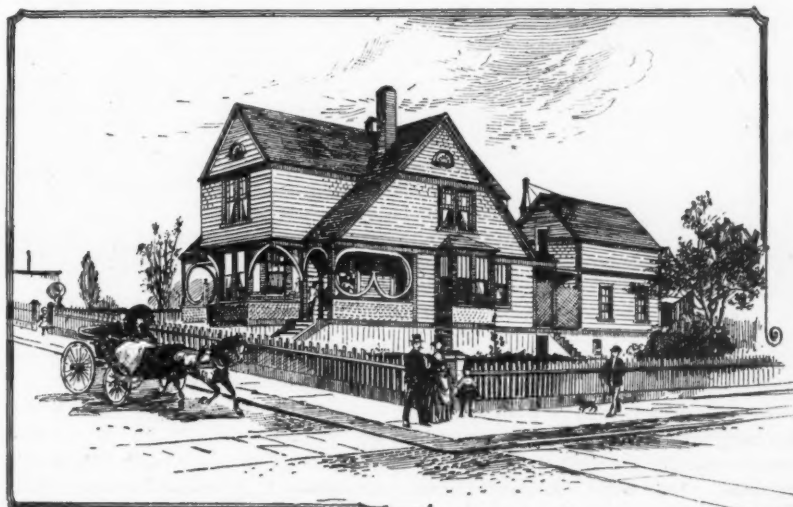
The success of the experiments in tobacco culture on the Moxee plantation at Yakima is worthy of special note. There was little room for doubt that tobacco of fine quality could be grown on the fertile soil of that valley, but the curing of it was a problem of great importance, and upon its solution the success of the business depended. It has now been shown that artificial control of the moisture in the atmosphere during the process of curing tobacco is as practical as the irrigation of the growing crop. By means of steam and the distribution of spray the tobacco can be quickly cured without the risks attending the process in Maryland and Virginia. The tobacco thus prepared has been found to be almost equal to the choicest product of Cuba, and the manufacture of cigars is to be added to the industries of the Moxee plantation. The value of this experiment to that part of the State can hardly be estimated. There is a large tract of land in the Yakima Valley which will be of much greater value if it can be cultivated successfully with tobacco than with any other staple except hops or fruit. The average cash value of farm products in the United States for the year 1885, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture is as follows: corn, \$8.69; wheat, \$8.05; rye, \$5.92; oats, \$7.88; barley, \$12.04; buckwheat, \$7.72; potatoes, \$34.49; tobacco, \$57.49; hay, \$9.78; cotton, \$14.75. It will be seen that, with the exception of potatoes, tobacco is more than four times the value of any of the crops named, and if it should prove on a large scale of cultivation that a much superior quality can be produced by artificial control of the growth and curing

of it, the value of the Yakima product will far exceed the average here given. It is a crop that can be transported to the markets of the world with advantage either through Tacoma to Europe or by rail to the Eastern States. In addition to the promising features of its cultivation, it can be manufactured in this State, and this will add very largely to the support of other industries through which labor is supported. If the experiments at Moxee can be relied upon, a new era of development of great importance will soon be introduced.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

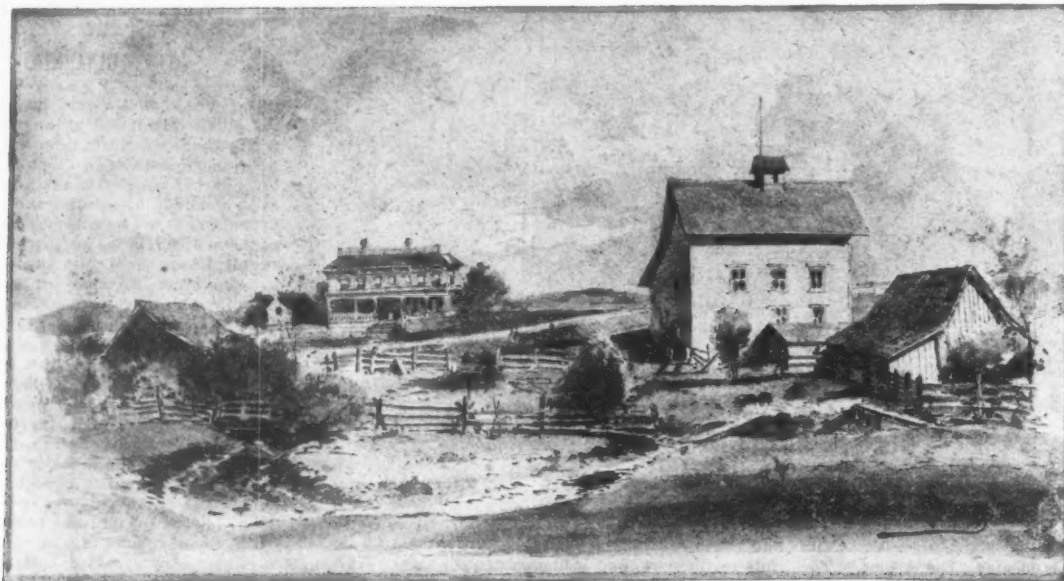
DO NOT WAIT.

There is neither profit nor sound policy in waiting supinely for coming prosperity. There is something besides the simple possession of superior advantages necessary to attract men and money to any locality. Active and energetic business men in various towns and cities throughout the Northwest have discovered that this something is to let the wide world know, from a reliable source, all about their business resources, their commercial and manu-

facturing activities, what the people have done, what they are doing, and what they would like to do and see others do in turning opportunity into money. To neglect this is to drag along comfortably it may be, and in true pioneer style, while places engineered by live business men forge grandly ahead.—*Oregonian*.



RESIDENCE OF W. R. ABRAMS, ELLENSBURG.



C. A. SANDER'S FARM HOUSE AND MILL, NEAR ELLENSBURG.

WALTERS & COMPANY.

The Pioneer and Leading Real Estate Dealers of Ellensburg.

In the front rank of dealers in Ellensburg real estate is found the firm of Walters & Co., the members of which H. C. Walters and A. H. Hamilton, enjoy the well-earned reputation of pioneers in this particular field, and they are determined to keep in the lead. The first to push the city out of a beaten track, they are the first to keep it to the front as one of the leading and prominent commercial centers of the Pacific Northwest. Having faith in Ellensburg, they have been instrumental in a wonderful

popular prices and gave purchasers easy terms. "Homestead Addition," although but four blocks from the post office and leading hotels of the place, was regarded by many as being "out of town," but to-day it is "in town" and is the home of business men, mechanics and laborers who have seen their investments double and quadruple within the short period of a year. The price of realty in Homestead is now almost as high as in the original city of Ellensburg.

Success having attended their first venture in the city addition line, they laid out Shoudy's Second and Third Additions in the northeastern portions of the city. The Second Addition was as eagerly purchased

minutes drive of the court house, was a tract of 160 acres. Forming a syndicate, they purchased this handsome tract, platting forty acres in city lots and eighty acres in blocks, reserving forty for acreage tracts. This addition they designated "Sunny-Side," and began the sale of lots and blocks on the same popular terms that had been observed in their previous additions, and with equally good results to themselves and their partners. Sunny-Side has proven a favorite addition to Ellensburg, and is as near the city proper as Homestead was when its lots were first placed on market and offered to the public.

Not content with past achievements, and being desirous of seeing Ellensburg extend its growth



SHELTON & HELM'S STOCK RANCH, NEAR ELLENSBURG.

degree in instilling faith in the entire community.

Believing that no man should be without a home, they conceived the idea of platting an addition to the city of Ellensburg to be known as the "Homestead." This was a tract adjoining the original city plat, containing forty acres. They were judicious in the use of printer's ink, and within two days had the pleasure of disposing of one hundred lots. They established

as Homestead, and houses were erected so rapidly that it soon became part and parcel of the original city. In fact, it would now puzzle an old resident to tell where the old city left off and the new began. The Third Addition was also rapidly disposed of at remunerative prices, and holders are enabled to realize handsomely on their investments.

Half a mile east of Ellensburg and within a few

northward, Walters & Co., in December last, purchased eighty acres of what was previously known as the Poland ranch, a beautiful tract of rich land which produced an average of fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. This tract they platted as "Grand View," by reason of its slightly location and the magnificent view obtained of the Kittitas Valley and Sawtooth Range in which is stored the mineral

wealth of Kittitas County. "Grand View" is certainly all that the name supplies, and as it is only half a mile from the county court house, eager purchasers have found splendid bargains in Grand View.

Adjoining Grand View on the north, Walters & Co. recently purchased the Look homestead, embracing 160 acres of fine, rich prairie land. The former proprietor of this land for the past few years devoted considerable attention to the nursery business, and succeeded in raising very choice fruit and ornamental trees. Here can be seen in great abundance the celebrated cherry-currents, which grow to the size of ordinary cherries. It would be difficult to find a finer or more prolific fruit on the Pacific Coast than the cherry-current. Walters & Co., have announced their intention of donating forty acres of this land for the Washington State house and public grounds. They have also reserved a portion of it to be given as a bonus for the construction of a circular and belt motor line five miles in extent. They anticipate the construction of this road during the summer and hope to see it in successful operation by the first of October.

In February last Walters & Co., in answer to the increasing demand for garden tracts, laid out the Leaming farm in lots of from one to five acres. This property is about a mile from the business portion of Ellensburg, and besides on either side of the Northern Pacific Railroad track. The soil is rich and well adapted to garden purposes, and is well matured by the Wilson Creek and the Bull irrigating canal, both of which pass through it.

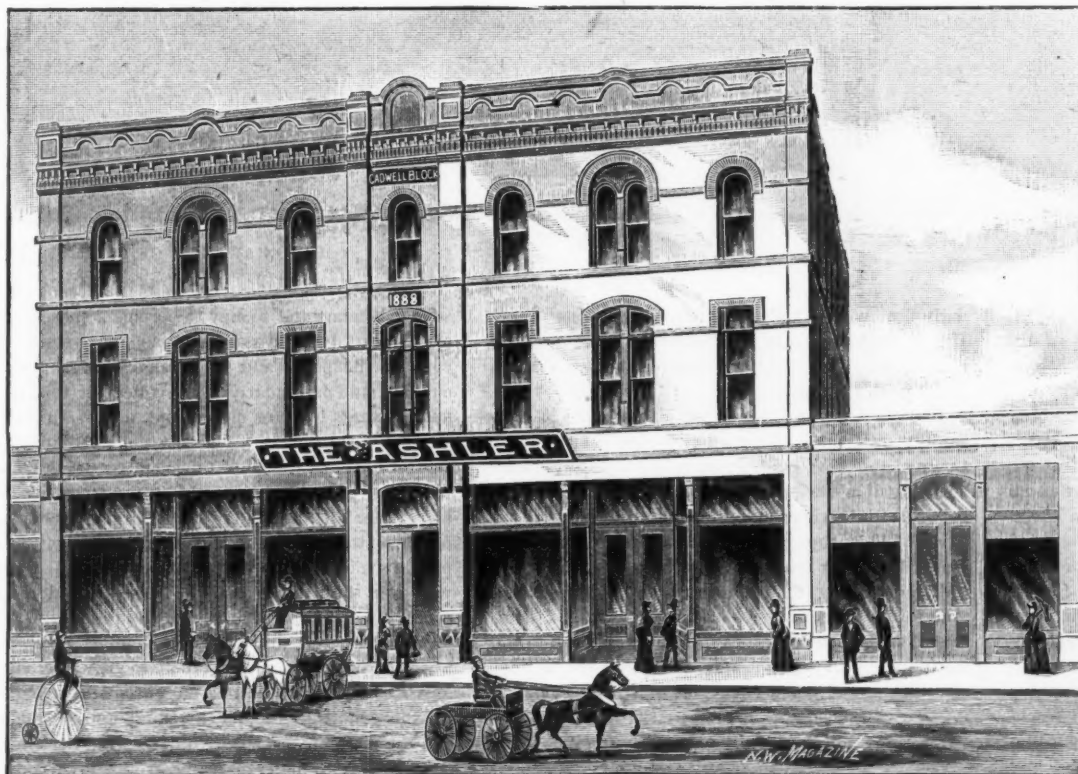
Beside their addition are acreage property, Walters & Co., own and control some of the best inside business and residence property in Ellensburg, and have made it a rule to give liberal discounts to those who bind themselves to improve the property. Business houses find renters as soon as the foundations are laid, so



ELLENSBURG.—THE JOHNSON HOUSE.



ELLENSBURG.—THE NASH OPERA HOUSE.

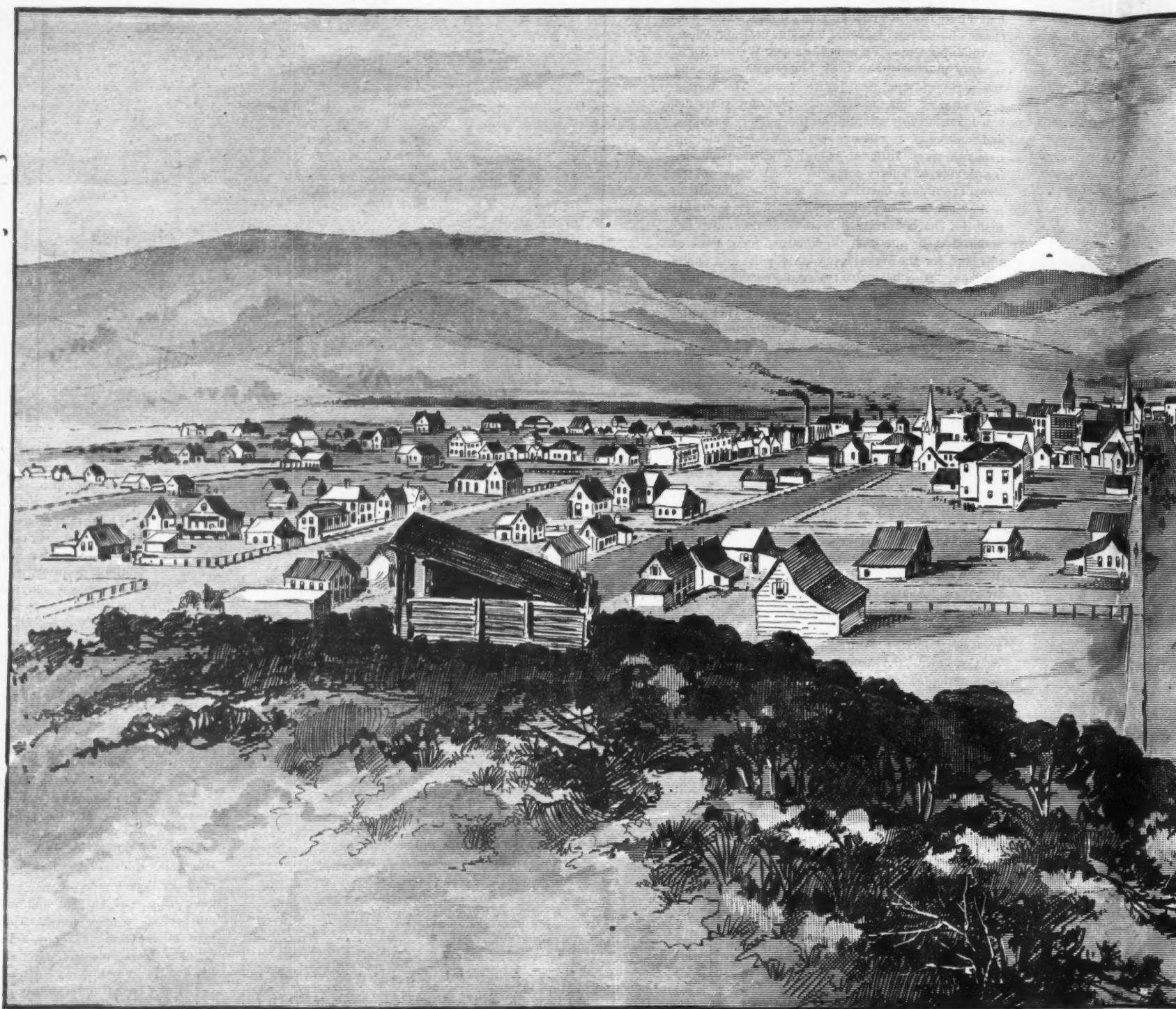


ELLENSBURG.—THE ASHLER HOUSE.

great is the demand. Residences are also in equal demand.

While this pioneer firm have devoted their attention principally to city lots and addition property, they also have considerable farming land in various portions of Kittitas Valley, and have taken pleasure in securing desirable locations for strangers who have come to Washington for the purpose of making it their homes. They have also made investments for non-residents.

Walters & Co., have not been neglectful of the mineral resources of the Kittitas County and the Upper Columbia, and now have on exhibition at their office in Ellensburg the largest collection of minerals in Washington. These embraces gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, and also several varieties of coal. The members of the firm have prospected the country themselves and have also outfitted prospectors every season. The senior member of the firm was the first to call the attention of capitalists to the vast coal fields of Kittitas County, which are now producing thousands of tons monthly and giving employment to hundreds of industrious miners. Once thoroughly developed, the coal mines of Kittitas County alone would support a population of thirty or forty thousand. But the coal mines dwarf into insignificance when compared with the mountains of iron which are found in their near vicinity. Walters & Co., were the founders of Iron Mountain District, situated three miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad and twenty-five miles north of Ellensburg, and have large holdings in the Upper Cle-elum iron mines where the Moss Bay Co., are developing their mines, with a view to the establishment of large iron furnaces and rolling mills. This section of Washington is called the Pennsylvania of the Pacific Northwest, and in a few years will be alive with great mills and furnaces, the



GENERAL VIEW OF ELLENSBURG, IN THE NEW STATE OF WASHINGTON

products of which will find a market in China, Japan, the South American States and the islands of the Pacific. The possibilities of this section of Washington are certainly almost beyond comprehension.

The gold, silver and copper mines of Cle-elum Mining District, thirty-five miles from Ellensburg; the gold quartz mines of the Peshastin Mining District; the placer diggings of the Swauk Mining District, all of which are tributary to Ellensburg, have been advertised extensively by Walters & Co., who are interested in some of the principal ledges and have done much toward their development. The Sawtooth Range, mention of which has been made in another paragraph, embraces nearly all the mineral districts herein mentioned.

The office of Walters & Co., has long been regarded as the principal real estate office of Central Washington, and more facts and information regarding Washington have been obtained through it than any similar establishment in the Pacific Northwest. It is

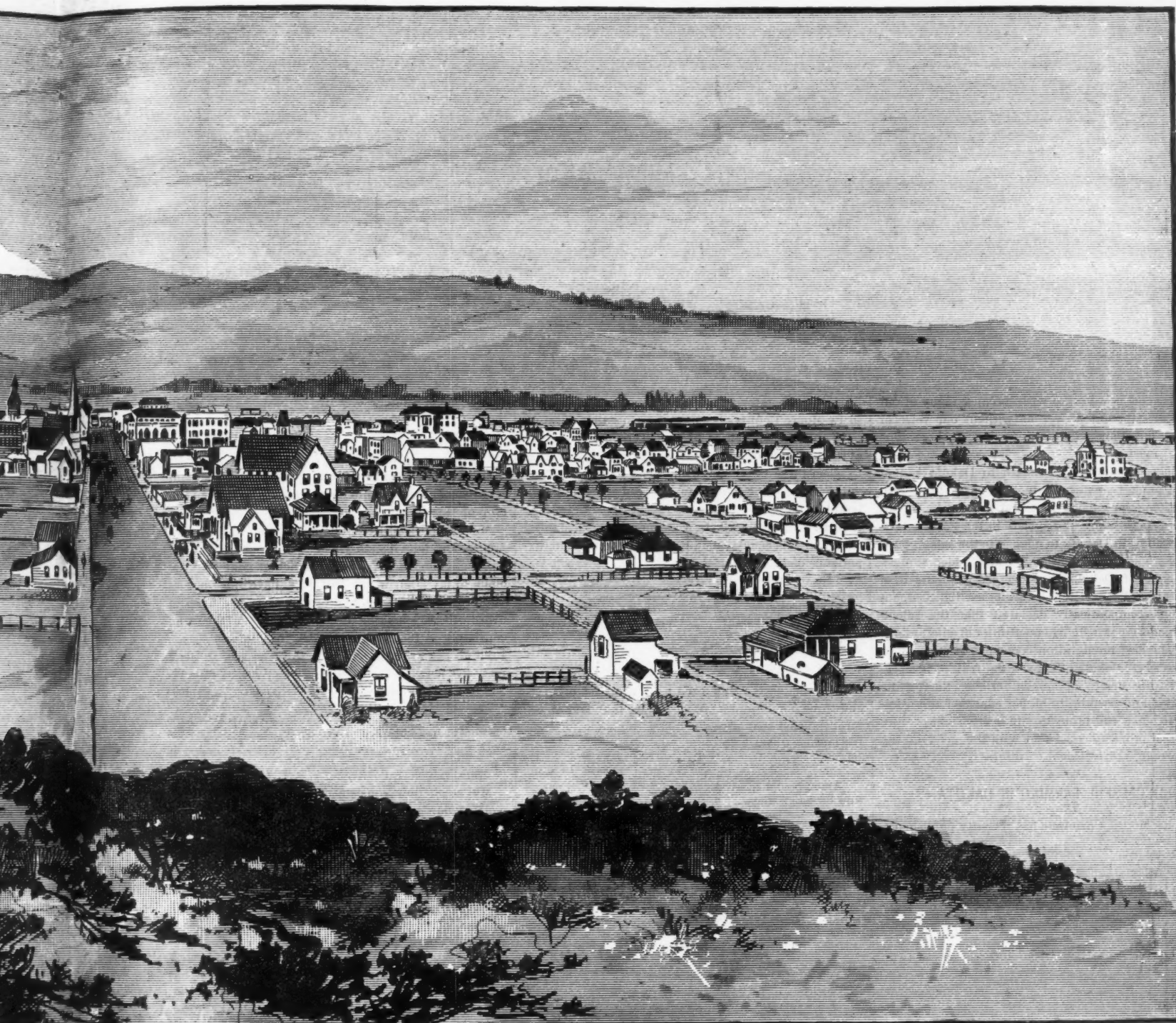
daily thronged with visitors from all sections of the Union, and they are treated with such uniform courtesy that they are made to feel at home. Visitors are always welcome.

Walters & Co., have interests in the mines of Conconully or Salmon River, beside those in Kittitas County, and have contributed freely toward the construction of a steamer to ply on the Upper Columbia between Rock Island and the mouth of the Okanagon River. This time did much toward securing the Upper Columbia trade to Ellensburg and making it the trade center for a country over 150 miles in extent. It is the forerunner of the Ellensburg, Columbia River & Eastern Railway, which will open to the world one of the richest and most extensive mining, agricultural and grazing portions of Washington.

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT DAKOTA.

A gentleman living away down in Pennsylvania

sends his name and money to become a subscriber to the *Capital*, because as he says, some one sent him a copy of the paper and he became interested in the country, and particularly in the college at this place, and he wants to know more about them. Ordinarily we should say that very few down in the States do or can form a correct idea of this country and its climate without actual sight and experience. There has been a great deal of affected and untruthful rhapsody sent back east through the mistaken idea of some newspapers which seem to think that people will believe whatever they see in print. These have done the country more harm than good, because some have been deceived by it, and each one of these have warned perhaps a hundred others to give no credence to what they see in the Dakota newspapers concerning this country. Dakota can stand upon its merits and the plain unvarnished truth. The settlers in this country have to undergo many of the privations incident to settlement in any new country, not of ex-



NEW STATE OF WASHINGTON.—[From a sketch by James Anderson.]

actly the same kind, of course, but in the aggregate and average much the same. There is an advantage which the enterprise and progress of the day and age gives Dakota which the early settlers of the States immediately east and south of us did not have, and that is railroad transportation and mail and telegraphic communication. In earlier times these followed settlement; now they lead, and especially is this true of Dakota. The Northern Pacific, Manitoba, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northwestern, great railways, have literally checkered the Territory with their lines and branch lines, and are extending them every year.

But it should be remembered that the man who would make a farm in Dakota must work for it as in any other country, and we believe it entirely within the bounds of truth to say that such labor is as richly rewarded in Dakota as anywhere else. The farmer must also adapt his industry to the soil and climate. The cotton grower of the South and the corn grower of the West would make failure in pursuing such an

industry of this country, although corn can be and is grown to some extent with profit for consumption on the farm. With less expense for shelter than is incurred by the good practical farmers in all the States north of the Ohio River stock can be comfortably sheltered through the winter here, for it never rains here in the winter and a covering of straw is better than the expensive shingle roof because it is warmer. The material for stock shelter is abundant on every farm and all it costs to utilize it for the purpose is the labor of handling it.

Jamestown College is an institution of which our people are justly proud. It furnishes our young men and women a good classical and scientific course at their doors, comparatively speaking. The building is a handsome edifice of brick and was built with the view of accommodating generations yet to come. The faculty of instructors is composed of excellent talent and scholarship, and in every respect it is a model institution of learning. This together with the graded

public schools, including an excellent high school course, is, we think, one of great importance to the man who is seeking a location for his family. The country round about is dotted with district school-houses, which fact of itself is a silent though forcible certificate of the intelligence of our people.

The border ruffian and desperado long ago took his departure from this country for want of congenial association. The repulsive but mistaken idea of the presence of such characters no doubt restrain many from moving to this country. They are more or less associated with a Territory and it is hard to convince the people in the East otherwise, especially so as they so frequently see stories in their home papers about the crude administration of law in the "wild and woolly west" written by scribblers who draw their inspiration and ideas from yellow back literature. There is no place or state where the rights of the people in their lives and property are better protected than in Dakota. It is true our form of government

two cows, two heifers, two steers, two calves and a hog, worth \$170 more, or a total of \$745 worth of stock. I have, besides, all the machinery needed to work the farm and I consider my claim worth \$1,000.

M. G. MATTSON.

Lewis O. Tvete's experience is very instructive in showing what industry and energy will accomplish with the help of Dakota soil. He came here six years ago, and located on 8-133-60, in the immediate vicinity of this place. He had \$100 to start with, and is now able to make this exhibit:

320 acres of land, at \$7.....	\$2,242
3 horses.....	300
2 cows.....	50
4 oxen.....	300
Young stock.....	100
Farm machinery.....	250
Grain on hand.....	1,700

	\$4,940
Indebtedness.....	700

Net earnings.....	\$4,240
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Mr. Tvete's farm products, for the season just closed, show these values:

108 acres wheat, 224 bu.....	\$2,244
20 " oats, 1,000 bu.....	300

	\$2,544
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Add injured wheat, potatoes and barley.....	325
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	\$2,869
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This will do pretty well for a farmer who began six years ago with \$100.

Mrs. P. S. Marshall lives on sec. 35-133-61. She cultivated about 120 acres the past season,—70 acres in wheat, twenty-five in oats and twenty-five in barley—which returned the following product:

Wheat 1,350 bushels worth.....	\$1,215
Oats, 1,000 ".....	250
Barley, 600 ".....	300
Potatoes, 100 ".....	25

\$1,790

Mrs. M., with the help of a boy thirteen, and a girl of nine years, did all the work, except one man about thirty days during the season. The crop showed a profit of \$1,000 over cost of production to say nothing of poultry raised, one item of which was seventy-five turkeys.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE CHELAN.

Agreeable to promise I send you herewith a brief description of our splendid lake, the water power of the stream that flows from it, the superior timber that grows on the surrounding mountains, the excellent game that has its haunts in the woods and on the prairies, and the delicious trout that leap in the crystal waters.

There is a musical sound in the name of this truly beautiful lake. In the country "where rolls the Oregon," no spot, place or region has more to please the eye, satisfy the lover of sport or tickle the palate of the epicure.

Here nature has done some of her best work. The lake itself is pure, deep and teeming with the gamy trout. The grand old mountains which rise in massive walls above the placid waters of the lake, the tops of which are covered with snow in mid-summer and whose sides are green with the growth of pine, fir and cedar and gray with the rocks that intervene, with here and there a sparkling stream of water roaring, dashing and tumbling down their precipitous sides, afford a constant feast to the artist and the lover of the grand and awe-inspiring.

The agricultural lands which lie upon the lake and the terraces of the hills on either side, covered with a dense growth of bunch grass, and which extend from the foot of the lake some ten or twelve miles, offer to the farmer, the orchardist or stock-raiser opportunities such as no other locality can excel. The mild winters, the soft spring-like atmosphere of summer, the absence of cyclones and violent winds and the pure healthful water are tempting many to take up their abode near this beautiful lake.

The immense water power at the foot of the lake, where a stream varying in size and depth according to the seasons, affords many thousand horse power, in a distance of half a mile. This coupled with the

fact that abundance of timber can be easily rafted to the outlet of the lake, and the further important fact that this power is immediately upon the border of one of the richest agricultural regions in the northwest, offers unparalleled inducements to the manufacturer. The abundance of game in the mountains such as deer, mountain goat and bear, and upon the bunch grass covered hills, quantities of grouse and chickens, and in the lake and its tributaries thousands of the gamy trout, make this a paradise for the hunter and angler.

Lake Chelan lies about twelve miles north of a line drawn from Spokane Falls to Seattle, Washington, and is about 125 miles east of the latter city. It has an elevation of 900 feet above sea level and 300 feet above the Columbia River. Its outlet is some twenty-five yards wide and three to ten feet deep, and soon after leaving the lake attains the speed of a wild mountain stream. Two miles below the lake, the Chelan River enters a deep gorge, whose walls rise above the river nearly three hundred feet. On either side of this deep canon is a bunch grass covered plateau having a rich soil. For twelve miles up the lake fine agricultural lands overlook the lake. Then comes the rugged mountains, the dashing water falls and the forest of pine, fir and cedar. Lake Chelan is sixty-five miles long, two to three miles wide, and deep its whole length.

At present Lake Chelan is reached by way of N. P. R. R. to Ellensburg, thence by stage to Rock Island on the Columbia River, thence by steamer to Chelan Landing, three miles below the lake. The country about the lake is settling up rapidly. A saw mill, hotel and general store have been established and a steamboat is now building to ply on the lake.—*Cor. Washington Farmer.*

A FARMER'S TESTIMONY.

The Mandan, N. Dakota *Pioneer* says: A few days ago Mr. L. N. Cary requested Mr. A. R. Shepard to write out, for publication, a short sketch of his experience as a farmer. Mr. Shepard accordingly furnishes the following:

I have lived in this county since the summer of 1878. I have always been a farmer and have followed farming, working for myself or others, in different parts of Minnesota, also in Wisconsin and in the Red River Valley. I have been here now long enough to judge of the capabilities of the country, and I think that for general farming and stock raising it is a success, and is superior to any of the places in which I have been.

A farmer ought not to depend entirely on raising grain, nor entirely on raising stock, but the two industries should go together as in any other farming country, and if for any reason there is a failure of one we have the other to depend on.

I have been in new countries all my life, and I must say that I never was in any other place that had been settled the same length of time, where the farmers were as well off as they are here. I am well acquainted in the county and I don't know of a single instance where a man came here without money and who was willing to work, who has not been successful. To speak for myself I had just two dollars and fifty cents when I landed in Mandan. I have now 160 acres of good land with comfortable house and barn, all requisite farming tools, one-half interest in a threshing machine, and I never received any money from the East either. I had last season about fifty-three acres of wheat that averaged twenty-five bushels per acre right through and from sixteen acres of flax. I got 210 bushels machine measure.

But the greatest advantage which we have over other prairie countries is the coal, which we have in almost unlimited quantities, and every one knows it is a fine thing to have plenty of fuel. If any one doubts the advantage of plenty of coal almost at his door, let him remember the difficulty that the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska had in getting coal shipped from the East in the severe winter of 1887.

ALBERT R. SHEPARD.

WHEN HE STRUCK TOWN.

He had eaten tallow candles in the desert of Sahara,
He had fought the wild hyena in the jungles of the East,
He had pricked a whiskered senor in the lime groves of Madeira,
And had lived a year in Chili, where he scalped a native priest:

He had wrestled with the fever in the swamps of Upper China,
And had taught the game of faro to the Czar of all the Turks.
Once in Zanzibar he tarried as a dusty diamond miner,
And he'd slaved a month in Persia peddling Rider Haggard's works.

He had skinned the anaconda by dark Africa's sluggish river,
He had lived on monkey sausage in the South Pacific Isles,
He had figured in a duel by the limpid Guadalquivir,
He had squelched the Tartar maidens by his proud and lordly smiles.

He had been a money lender 'neath the Himalaya banyans,
He had played a barrel organ 'neath the fair Italian skies,
He had hunted sheep and Injuns in the Colorado canyons,
And he shot the Jersey 'skeeters, Rahway birds of Paradise.

But the bunco steerer caught him, and he bought a bar of copper
That was thinly over-plated with a dollar's worth of gold;
While the cabman stopped and filled him with an enter-taining whopper,
And then borrowed twenty dollars on the strength of what he told.

He was suddenly run over by a whiskey-burdened driver,
And a copper came and whaled him and tremendous were his pants,
And he promptly paid the surgeon the initiative fiver,
For the hospital expenses of a public ambulance!

The wires electric struck him and he almost climbed to glory,
And a gang one night assailed him and deprived him of his purse;
Then an elevator dropped him from the twenty-seventh story,
And his hair turned soft and snowy when he heard the newsboy's curse.

So he packed his traps and luggage in a mad determination
To escape from a community that fights for every bone;
Now he carries on a zealous and fierce extermination
Of the missionary stations in the chill Antarctic zone.

DEWITT STERRY.

THE KITTITAS LOCALIZER,

Established in 1883.

The Pioneer Journal of Kittitas County.

Independently Republican, and, as its name indicates,
is devoted to the best interests of

ELLENSBURG, KITTITAS COUNTY

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ASSAYS and ANALYSES of ALL KINDS,
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Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. WRITE FOR TERMS.

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THE SANTA ANNA ADDITION

→→→TO THE←←←

CITY OF ELLENSBURG, WASH.

The favorable location of this desirable Addition makes it one of the best residence places in the city.

Good Water obtainable in any part of it. The Soil is rich.

It lays a gradual descent to the south and is without hills and hollows.

NATURAL DRAINAGE.

It is convenient to the business part of the city and only eight blocks from the

ORIENTAL HOTEL and POST-OFFICE.

F. LEONHARD,

Ellensburg, Washington.

THE
Ellensburg National Bank,
ELLENSBURG, WASH.

GEO. B. MARKLE, President.

A. MIRES, Vice President.

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention Given to Collections.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

—FOR THE—

Home Seeker or Speculator.

Valuable Property in and adjacent to the City of

ELLENSBURG,

The center of the Inland Empire and the future Capital of the State of Washington.

Investments made now will double in one year. Judicious investments made for non-residents. Write us for descriptive printed matter of this wonderful country. Visitors to Ellensburg, whether intending purchasers or not, are cordially invited to call at our office.

BADGER, McEWEN & CO.,

Land, Loan and Mining Brokers,

First National Bank Building, ELLENSBURG, WASH.

SMITHSONS' ADDITION

TO

ELLENSBURG,

Located on the South and East slope of Capital Hill, only 10 blocks from the business center of the town, and is the most desirable site in the city for beautiful houses.

\$50.

\$200.

Lots in this Addition will be sold for cash or on the installment plan at prices ranging from Fifty to Two Hundred Dollars.

The growth of Ellensburg has been phenomenal. She doubled her population in 1888. She has grown from a mere village to the fifth city in the State within a period of two years. She is lighted with Electric Arc lights and has a good system of Water Works.

Ellensburg is situated in the center of the great Kittitas Valley on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Located in the geographical center of the State, Ellensburg it is concluded by all, will be the capital city of the State of Washington.

Invest your money in a live and growing town; fortunes have been made in Ellensburg property in the past year and prices are still advancing. The great bargains of the day are being offered in this Addition.

For information regarding the Smithson Addition to the City of Ellensburg, call on or address

WALLACE & HARE,

Real Estate Dealers,

ELLENSBURG,

Kittitas County,

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J. T. ARMSTRONG, J. P.

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REAL • ESTATE • BROKERS,

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REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

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OFFICE:

Main Street, Between Fourth and Fifth Sts.,

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WASHINGTON.

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Newly Furnished Throughout. House Lighted by Incandescent System Electric Light.

All Modern Improvements. Free Bus to and from all Trains.

RATES: - - - \$1.50 to \$2.50 Per Day.

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Only First-Class Hotel in the City. Centrally Located. Opened Jan. 19, 1889.

Rooms heated by steam. Electric Light Annunciators. Electric Bells in every room. Bath Rooms every floor.
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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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A PRIVATE BANK. Individual responsibility over \$500,000. CORRESPONDENTS: National Park Bank, N. Y.; National German-American Bank, St. Paul, Minn.; Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Or.; Merchants National, Tacoma; London, Paris & American, San Francisco; Dexter, Horton & Co., Seattle.

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MACMASTERS & CO.,

A. L. BUCHECKER.

Real Estate, Mines, Loans, Insurance,

ROOMS 10 & 11 SHODDY BLOCK,

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Buy and sell Business, Residence and Acre Property, Farms, Stock Ranches, Timber, Coal and Mineral Lands of all kinds. Examine Mines, furnishing correct assays and reliable reports of same for investors. Loan, and negotiate loans for capitalists, on improved farms, ranches, and city property. Bond and lease mines. Execute the power of attorney, collect rents, pay taxes for non-residents. Agents for the American Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis.

GUARANTEE JUDICIOUS AND SAFE INVESTMENTS in property that is rapidly increasing in value. We can place mortgage loans on city and farm property to net the lender 10 and 12 per cent. Our list of inside, suburban and acre tract property is very large and of the choicest selection, as we handle only such as will prove profitable to the buyer. Investors will miss it if they close any purchase before calling on us, as we can offer anything in price from the \$75.00 residence lot up to 100 acre tracts for platting. Correspondence solicited. NO SIDE DEALS—WE BUY OR SELL FOR PATRONS STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

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—OF THE—

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S. W. BARNES, Secretary.

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John Smithson,
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C H Stewart,
E T Wilson,
T T Wilson,
F A Williams,
H H Wilkins,
H C Walters,
W L Webb.



Wisconsin.

SUPERIOR has been given a city charter by the Wisconsin Legislature, covering both the old town and West Superior.

THE Standard Oil Company has fully decided to make West Superior its point of distribution for the South and West. It is reported that \$200,000 will be expended in the execution of plans already prepared. The company's plans regarding the handling of the oils is to ship large quantities in bulk to this place, where it is to be pumped out, barreled and stored for shipment. The large number of barrels which will be necessary, the company will manufacture itself and it will become an important industry of itself, employing many men.

North Dakota.

THERE is no provision as to how the capital of North Dakota is to be located. The Territory already has \$100,000 in the capital building at Bismarck. The provisional capital of South Dakota under the Sioux Falls constitution is Huron.

THE separation of the Dakotas will clip 100 miles or more from the claim that Dakota has both the source and mouth of a river 500 miles long, a fact not duplicated in any other State. It is also the largest river not navigable. The stream, however, will run down the valley of the James, just as ever.—*St. Paul Globe*.

THE Minnesota and Dakota Land and Investment Company, which bought 56,000 acres of land of the Northern Pacific Railroad last fall, will select 100,000 acres more this Spring.

NINETY thousand acres of land for the agricultural college of North Dakota, and 120,000 acres for South Dakota. Such is the magnificent endowment granted by the federal government to the twin Dakotas.

PEOPLE begin to appreciate the fact that this is going to be a great year for North Dakota. Statehood will cover everything that was regarded as a defect in a Territory and from the way the emigration boom opens up this Spring it seems certain that we are entering a season of unexampled prosperity.—*Grafton Herald*.

THERE will be music in the two Dakotas this year—the music of the hammer and saw and trowel. There is much solid material upon which to build, and with Statehood to give self government the two coming commonwealths will take many steps in the forward march of progress. Inspired by the ambition which good health brings, it is impossible to overestimate the grand future possible to the people of Dakota.

THE managers of the New England Colony Association have disposed of three townships of land in Hettinger County to a syndicate of Eastern men who organized a stock company known as the Northwestern Land and Coal Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the state of Maine, with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of buying and selling land and coal properties and developing and improving property belonging to the company.

THE soil and climate of the Red River Valley are well adapted to the raising of flax. There is a good big profit in a crop of flax. Would it not be a good idea for the farmers of Dakota to go quite extensively into the raising of flax and encourage not only the establishment of oil mills but of twine factories. Flax will make the best of twine. Dakota is every year paying out an enormous sum of money for binding twine, every pound of which could be made within her own borders and from her own raw material.—*Cassellon Republican*.

Minnesota.

MORRIS is to have a large brick hotel built this season. The town is prosperous and is one of the best business points in the western part of Minnesota.

A correspondent writing from Laraberton, Minn., says: I bought in April, 1886, forty-five sheep for \$124. Have sold up to this time wool amounting to over \$300, sheep \$170, and have ninety-five sheep left which are worth over \$300, making \$770, from \$124 in less than three years. The cash expenses have been less than \$75, the most of them for a building which is nearly as good as new. It is of

common boards, battened, with door in the east standing open all the time unless when a storm would beat in. It is dry but not warm. The flock averaged last shearing nearly eight pounds; feed wild hay only; breed, common.

THE new hotel at Little Falls has been opened and named "The Antlers." It is specially designed for sportsmen and tourists as well as for the regular commercial traveller business.

THE Great Masonic Temple building, in Minneapolis, is fast approaching completion, and with its solid stone fronts and its handsome architectural design, it will be the handsomest structure in the Flour City.

ST. PAUL is to have an opera house and arcade combined, to cost nearly a million of dollars. The money is provided by Tom Lowry and his associates and construction has already begun. The site is that of the old Davidson Exposition block, on Fourth, and also the adjoining ground on Fifth, with arcade entrances from Wabasha and St. Peter, and is one of the most central and desirable in the city.

Montana.

THE cable cars at Butte are now in successful operation.

COAL has been found in eight veins three miles north of Missoula, between Rattlesnake and Grant Creeks.

MISSOULA is to have a street railway in operation by September next. The town is growing rapidly. Several brick business blocks are being erected.

THERE has been formed in Livingston a coal and coke company for the development of the well known Horro coal mines. The capital is furnished by business men of Livingston and a number of New York capitalists, and it is intended to develop the company's business so as to make it one of the biggest coke producing plants in Montana.

THE coal output at Red Lodge within the next ninety days can easily be estimated at 1,000 tons daily with a capacity to double that amount should the market demand it. The qualities of this fuel for steam purposes, according to tests that have been made by its use on the engines of the Rocky Fork road, is not surpassed in the judgment of experienced engineers by the best quality of Pittsburg steaming coal.—*Livingston Enterprise*.

REPORTS from the ranges are of the most encouraging character. Losses through the winter have been nominal and stock of all kinds are in excellent flesh and health. The calf and lamb crop promises to be the largest in the history of stock growing in Montana and the wool clip among the best ever seen in the Territory. But little hay has been fed during the winter. Grass is springing up, growing finely, and stock are rapidly taking on new flesh. The stock outlook cannot well bear a more roseate hue.—*Fort Benton Press*.

A RAILROAD TO THE JUDITH BASIN.—Any road that should enter the Judith Basin without approaching the Judith Mountains as nearly as possible would be short-sighted in its policy. For this reason we believe the best route for the Northern Pacific from Billings, lies east of the Snowy Mountains, which would bring the line through the centre of the Judith range or down the Spring Creek valley through Lewistown. This route would tap the Bull Mountain coal mines, the rich valleys and bench lands south of the Snowies, and the well-settled and stock raising sections of Willow, Flatwillow and McDonald creeks. Mines are the objective points of branch railroads in Montana, and so far the mines of the Judith Range have produced more gold and silver than all the other districts in Central Montana combined. This district has one of the richest gold mines in the West, the Spotted Horse, and there are others only waiting for capital and facilities for development to prove them equally as rich. Mr. Hauser, who will undoubtedly be interested in any branch coming from the Northern Pacific, and who is interested in the mines at Maiden, will not leave so important a region out of calculation.—*Lewistown Argus*.

Idaho.

THE railroad track was laid into Mullan on Sunday, March, 24th, and the entire length of the beautiful South Fork Valley is now traversed by the iron-horse, bringing within easy communication all the silver-lead mines now being worked and prepared to ship ore, except those on Sunset Peak. Even leaving out the North Fork district, the railroad, with its branch to Burke, runs through the biggest mining region on earth. The possibilities of this great mining field, however, will not be fully made known with the present narrow-gauge line. It is to the camp only

a temporary accommodation, to remove the ore and concentrates and allow more extended exploitation and development.—*Murray Sun*.

THE districts which are attracting attention are the Warrens and Alton districts, in Idaho County, and the Seven Devils copper belt, in Washington County. Warrens and Alton are exclusively gold and silver quartz, and in the latter camp \$2,000,000 will be invested in machinery and development work as soon as the Territorial wagon road is completed. The Seven Devils is the greatest copper camp in the world, and it is expected that wonderful developments will take place there during the next two years, and vast amounts of capital will be invested. In fact you may safely say that Idaho is all right, and that when attention is attracted to her, she will amply repay inspection.—*Grangeville Press*.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company has ignored the name of "Mullan" and applied the name of "Ryan" to what will be for some time the terminus of the South Fork road. This is rather an arbitrary proceeding, yet the people of Mullan are almost entirely indebted to Mr. Ryan for their existence as a town, for had not Mr. Ryan purchased the Hunter mine in the infancy of the camp it might be in the hands of the locators today, and hence there would be no town and no railroad. Therefore if anybody is to be honored by the name it should be Ryan. Capt. Mullan rendered no service to this country for which he was not paid. He was in the service of the Government when he laid out the great road, and consequently merited no special mark of honor for doing his duty.—*Murray Sun*.

Washington.

THE real estate transfers filed for record in Spokane Falls during the first three months of 1889 amounted to \$3,798,093.75.

THE Washington pine forests are estimated to contain 160,000,000,000 feet. This is more than Michigan or Wisconsin ever had.

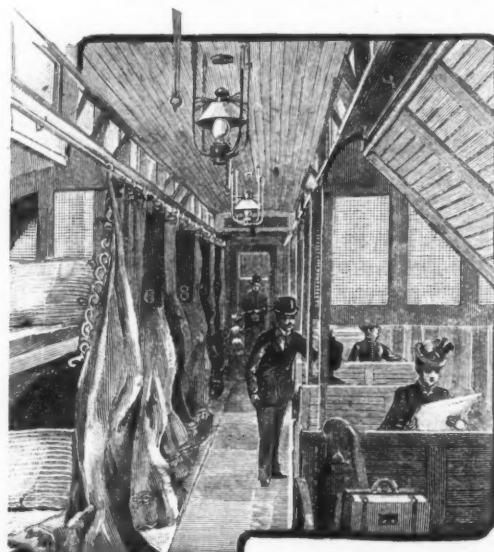
SPOKANE FALLS is to have a grand opera house that will cost \$300,000. The building will be five stories in height. A. M. Cannon and J. J. Browne are the enterprising men who will build it.

ANOTHER National Bank has been started at Spokane Falls. It is called the Browne National and has a capital of \$100,000. The officers are J. J. Browne, President; F. Heine, Vice-President; Theodore Reed, Cashier and Herman L. Chase, Assistant Cashier.

THE Orting Oracle is a bright, new paper published in a bright new town in the upper end of the Puyallup Valley, in the big new State of Washington. It is edited with brains and a lead pencil, with only a moderate amount of assistance from the scissors.

WE have in many parts of this State, and especially in the vicinity of North Yakima the very finest beds of potter's clay; and on Yakima River and several of its tributaries, there are miles and miles of bluffs of kaolin, almost as white as driven snow, suitable for making iron-stone china and other white table ware.—*Washington Farmer*.

NEW life seem to have been infused into the people of Goldendale and vicinity. A corporation, composed of about twenty of the leading citizens of the place, was organized lately under the name of the Columbia Valley & Goldendale Railroad Company, with a capital stock of



INTERIOR VIEW OF FREE COLONIST SLEEPER, N. P. R. R.

\$10,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The object of the company is to build and equip a railroad from Golden-dale eastward to some point on the Northern Pacific, probably Prosser Creek. The proposed route is directly through the famous Horse Heaven country, which is capable of affording homes for a thousand families.

EVERY day and week is adding to the fame of the Palouse Country, and from every town and village only words of brightest cheer are heralded. Each town seems bent on outdoing its neighbor in improvements. Spring opens with conditions that can only cheer the producer. Farming lands are held firm and there is noticeable demand for that class of investment.—*Colton Eagle*.

WASHINGTON with an acreage of 4,350 in hops, produced 38,000 bales last season, while Oregon with 3,000 acres, produced only 18,000 bales, and California, with 4,417 acres, only 34,000 bales. Thus Washington is far ahead of either Oregon or California as a hop-producing region. Washington hops have had a very good sale in London and have now an established reputation in that market.

A FEW days ago, there arrived at Pullman from Ash Grove, Green County, Missouri, a party of immigrants numbering 135 persons, and they were soon followed by another from the same locality consisting of 200 souls. Every other locality in Whitman County has also received large additions to their population. Looks something like an immigration boom, surely.—*Colfax Commoner*.

THE organization of the Spokane, Post Falls & Eastern Railway and Navigation Company was completed March 24th, by the election of F. Post, President; W. A. Cannon, Vice-President, George A. Manning, Secretary, W. D. Palmer, Treasurer. The capital stock is \$5,000,000. The road will be built from Spokane Falls to Post Falls, Coeur d'Alene, Pend'Oreille lakes, the Chloride camp and thence east to connect with the Manitoba system in Montana.

It is estimated that 500 immigrants arrive in Washington every day by the different routes leading into this political division of Uncle Sam's dominion. Even if only one-half of this number become permanent residents here, it will not take long at such a rate to swell our population to immense proportions. Whether this estimate is overdrawn or not it is evident that immigration is pouring in at a greater rate this year than ever before, for from along every route of travel into the State comes the same story of crowded cars, double

trains, etc. This influx is going to continue and increase in volume for years hence, as hard times and the rigors of climate drive people from the older settled communities of the East, and the truth in regard to this glorious country becomes more widely known. Let 'em come. We have room here for several hundred thousand more prosperous people in the State of Washington.—*Spangle Record*.

THE hotels in Ritzville are crowded to their utmost capacity and beds are at a premium. The pioneers in Adams County open their eyes in amazement when they come to town and see the crowds thronging the streets; every stoop is covered with men hunting for some friend, relative or a piece of land and the hotel proprietors are hustling for grub as the Eastern arrivals have immense appetites as soon as they get a sniff of this bracing and invigorating atmosphere.—*Ritzville Times*.

THE Tacoma Terminal Company has filed articles of incorporation and will begin the proposed terminal improvements at once. The company will expend \$6,000,000 in three years in making terminal improvements, \$880,000 of which will be put in this year in car shops, coal bunkers, round houses and extension of side tracks. The directors are: H. S. Huson, Chauncey W. Griggs, Henry Hewitt, Jr., and George Browne, all of the city of Tacoma; Thomas F. Oakes, of St. Paul; Robert Harris, of New York, and James B. Williams, of Stamford, Conn.

A CORPORATION of capitalists has been organized to bring a water ditch from the Yakima River, near Kiona for the purpose of irrigating lands along the banks of the Columbia River. This will make fertile thousands of acres of now worthless land. This country lies to the west of Pasco and Wallula, the ditch terminating opposite Wallula. It will be the opening up of sections of land that with water will produce almost anything. This land is only about 350 feet above sea level and can be easily irrigated. A ditch will prove a great boom to this country and bring into cultivation thousands of acres that would perhaps remain vacant for ages, without it.

Tacoma Will Lead.

There is no doubt that the next ten years will witness the most rapid growth and development of cities in the prospective State of Washington known in the history of our country. Its farming, mining and manufacturing capabilities are unexcelled by any other section of extent equalling that lying within the present boundaries of that State. In the race for metropolitan honors no city in

the State is so well equipped in every way to aid in the development of those industries in all sections of the State, as well as locally, as is Tacoma. It has railroad communications into all parts of the land, East and South, while its fleet of steamers is built with the one object of reaching all parts of the Sound and its navigable rivers, and handling the productions of the soil in the cheapest and most expeditious manner. No other city of Washington possesses transportation facilities in unbroken lines as does Tacoma. It has thousands of feet of wharfage and warehouses devoted exclusively to handling grain. No other city in the State has one hundred feet of wharfage for such purposes. It has a capacity for handling coal at its coal bunkers five times greater than any other city in the State. It has within its limits saw-mills with a cutting capacity exceeding those within the limits of any other city in the State seven times. It has a smelter—the only one in any city in the State—with a capacity greater than any in operation in Oregon, Idaho, or Washington. And so we might continue summing up the advantages possessed by Tacoma over other cities—and all would contribute equally with those above enumerated in establishing the claim that Tacoma will be a greater factor in aiding the growth and development of the new State than any other city within her boundaries. And as the State grows Tacoma will forge ahead. Tacoma will lead. Many of our Eastern readers are desirous of obtaining a foot-hold in the "Giant City," either in purchase of property or loaning on gilt-edge securities, but do not feel like sparing the time necessary to make the trip at this time. To those desiring strictly reliable agents in making investments Sampson & Guyles offer their services. Mr. L. E. Sampson has lived in Tacoma eight years. During that time he was postmaster five years, resigning his position to engage in the real estate business. He is at present city treasurer of Tacoma. Mr. Sampson recently withdrew from the real estate firm of which he was a member to enter into partnership with J. C. Guyles in the real estate, loan and insurance. Mr. Guyles was formerly connected with the First National Bank of Manitowac, Wis., but more recently—previous to coming to Tacoma some two years ago—was in charge of the books of the Detroit Lumber Company in Charlevoix County, Michigan. Sampson & Guyles have their offices at 1104 Pacific Avenue and will be found attentive to all business entrusted to them. They have no addition specialties, but deal mainly in "inside" property. To those who wish to place money, either by purchase or loans, in Western Washington property they invite inquiry at any of the banks as to their reliability or trustworthiness. Eastern references furnished if desired.

Goodwin & Pugsley, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

We Deal only in Property at Conservative Valuations.

A Large and Well-selected List of

FARM, SUBURBAN AND CITY PROPERTY

Constantly on Hand.

References by permission: First National Bank, North Yakima; Chester A. Congdon, St Paul, Minn.

Correspondence solicited.

MINNESOTA.

EASTERN INVESTORS

Are invited to correspond with us. We offer carefully selected Mortgages secured on improved Real Estate in St. Paul and Minneapolis, bearing interest at
6 AND 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
 payable semi-annually in New York Exchange.

We refer to the local banks, mercantile agencies, and citizens generally. Best Eastern references.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON,
Investment Bankers,
 Drake Block, St. PAUL, MINN.

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THE
Commercial National Bank,
 ST. PAUL, MINN.

Paid up Capital, - - - \$500,000.
 Surplus, - - - 20,000.

HENRY P. UPHAM, Pres. E. H. BAILEY, Cashier.
 C. D. GILFILLAN, Vice Pres. WM. A. MILLER, Asst. Cash.

THE
First National Bank
 OF ST. PAUL, MINN.
 United States Depository.

Capital, \$1,000,000. - Surplus, \$500,000.

DIRECTORS: H. H. Sibley, T. B. Campbell, J. H. Sanders, Henry P. Upham, Greenleaf Clark, H. E. Thompson, H. R. Bigelow, J. J. Hill, D. C. Shepard, T. L. Schurmeier, C. D. Gilfillan, A. H. Wilder, F. B. Clarke, C. W. Griggs, E. H. Bailey.

W. R. MERRIAM, Pres. C. H. BIGELOW, Vice Pres.
 F. A. SEYMOUR, Cashier. GEO. C. POWER, Asst. Cash.

THE
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
 ST. PAUL, MINN.

Capital, \$500,000. Surplus Fund, \$400,000.

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 John L. Merriam, D. R. Noyes, J. T. Averill,
 Maurice Auerbach, F. A. Seymour, Chas. H. Bigelow,
 A. H. Wilder, E. N. Saunders, W. R. Merriam,
 L. D. Hodge, W. S. Culbertson, B. Beaupre.

WASHINGTON.

(3417.)

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
 Tacoma, Wash.

Paid up Capital, - - - \$100,000
 Surplus, - - - 40,000

C. P. MASTERSON President.
 T. B. WALLACE, Vice-President.
 L. R. MANNING, Cashier.
 J. M. KERR, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
 C. P. Masterson, T. B. Wallace, J. P. Stewart,
 W. D. Tyler, L. R. Manning.

No. 3172.

Merchants National Bank, Tacoma, W. T.

Merchants National Bank—oldest Bank in Tacoma,
 In their Building, Cor. Pacific Avenue and 11th St.
 Paid up Capital, - \$100,000.
 Surplus (Over Dividends), 37,000.

W. J. THOMPSON, Pres. HENRY DRUM, Vice-Pres.
 SAMUEL COLLYER, Cashier. R. J. DAVIS, Asst. Cashier.
 Directors—M. F. Hatch, Walter J. Thompson, M. M. Harvey, Geo. F. Orchard, Henry Drum, L. F. Thompson.
 Deposits (large and small) of individuals, firms or banks receive careful attention. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Interest on time deposits.

Gen. J. W. Sprague, President. W. R. Blackwell, Vice President. W. Fraser, Cashier.

TACOMA NATIONAL BANK.

(First National Bank in the City.)

Capital Stock, \$100,000. Surplus, \$35,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Sprague, W. R. Blackwell, Robert Wingate, George E. Atkinson, I. W. Anderson.

A. N. FITCH, Pres't. H. C. BOSTWICK, Vice-Pres't.
 H. L. ACHILLES, Cashier.
 Capital, \$100,000.

TRADEBANK OF TACOMA.

TRUSTEES:

H. C. Bostwick, C. G. Higbee, A. M. Stewart, C. W. Griggs,
 Geo. Browne, H. L. Achilles, Henry Hewitt Jr., Paul
 Schulze, A. N. Fitch. TACOMA, WASH.

THE TRADERS NATIONAL BANK

OF SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.

Paid up Cap'l, \$75,000. Undiv'd Profits & Surplus, \$15,000.

DIRECTORS—R. W. Forrest, E. J. Brickell, President;
 M. M. Cowley, D. M. Drumheller, Vice Pres.; A. J. Duncan.
 CORRESPONDENTS—New York, Importers & Traders
 National Bank; Portland, Or., First National Bank; St.
 Paul, Minn., National German-American Bank; London,
 The Alliance Bank, Limited; Berlin, Dresdner Bank.
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Commercial National Bank,

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Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on
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Established 1859. Established 1859

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Exchange sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt and
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[No. 1649.]

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,

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OPERATING THE

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If you want to send money to your family,
 If you want to pay money anywhere, for any purpose,
 call at any office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.
 and purchase a Money Order, which will be sold at the
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Up to \$5.00.....	5cts	Over \$30.00 to \$300.00..	12cts
Over \$5.00 to \$10.00.....	8 "	" 300.00 to \$10.00..	15 "
" 10.00 to \$20.00.....	10 "	" 10.00 to \$50.00..	20 "

Money orders are sold to places in Europe at the fol-
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Up to \$10.00.....	10 cts	Over \$30.00 to \$40.00..	35cts
Over \$10 to \$20.00.....	18 "	" 40.00 to \$50.00..	45 "
" 20 to \$30.00.....	25 "		

Payable in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Norway,
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Northern Pacific Express Company Money Orders can
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 pany, Pacific Express Company, United States Express
 Company, Wells, Fargo & Company's Express.

Northern Pacific Express Company Money Orders can
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 of the United States or Canada.

Northern Pacific Express Company Money Orders can
 be remitted by banks, bankers and others, who may cash
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 and the principal cities in Europe.

Northern Pacific Express Company Money Orders con-
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If you have, here is something worth looking up. Your child, if endowed in the Educational Endowment Association of Minneapolis, Minn., will earn towards a fund for its education, from twenty to sixty cents per day, every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included, from date of endowment to maturity. You may take one, two, or three shares, and they may mature at 12, 14, 16, 18 or 21 years of age. Investment pays 15 to 18 per cent and is as safe as Government bonds. Ample reserve fund invested in real estate mortgages. For full particulars address J. Merritt, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Northern Pacific Railroad

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The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has a large quantity of very productive and desirable

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In Minnesota,	-	-	Upwards of 1,350,000 Acres
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In Montana,	-	-	" 19,000,000 Acres
In Northern Idaho,	-	-	" 1,750,000 Acres
In Washington and Oregon,	-	-	" 12,000,000 Acres

AGGREGATING OVER

40,000,000 Acres.

These lands are for sale at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered by any railroad company, ranging chiefly

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For the best Wheat Lands, the best diversified Farming Lands, and the best Grazing Lands now open for settlement. In addition to the millions of acres of low priced lands for sale by the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., on easy terms, there is an equal amount of Government lands lying in alternate sections with the railroad lands, open for entry, free to settlers, under the Homestead, Pre-emption and Tree Culture laws.

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Agricultural land of the company east of the Missouri River, in Minnesota and North Dakota, are sold chiefly at from \$4 to \$6 per acre, Grazing lands at from \$3 to \$4 per acre, and the preferred stock of the company will be received at par in payment. When lands are purchased on five years' time, one-sixth stock or cash is required at time of purchase, and the balance in five equal annual payments in stock or cash, with interest at 7 per cent.

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Send for the following named publications, containing illustrations and maps, and describing the finest large bodies of fertile Agricultural and Grazing Lands now open for settlement in the United States.

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The Northern Pacific Railroad Company mail free to all applicants the following Illustrated Publications, containing valuable maps, and describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. They describe the country, the soil, climate and productions; the agriculture and grazing areas; the mineral districts and timbered sections; the cities and towns; the free Government lands, the low-priced railroad lands for sale, and the natural advantage which the Northern Pacific country offers to settlers. The publications contain a synopsis of the United States land laws, the terms of sale of railroad lands, rates of fare for settlers, and freight rates for household goods and emigrant movables. The publications referred to are as follows:

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA, showing the Government lands open to settlers, and those taken up, and the railroad lands for sale and those sold in the district covered by the map. It contains descriptive matter concerning the country, soil, climate and productions, and the large areas of unsurpassed agricultural and pastoral lands adapted to diversified farming in connection with stock raising.

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF EASTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO, showing the unoccupied and occupied Government lands, the sold and unsold railroad lands, with descriptive matter relating to this portion of the Northern Pacific country. This region contains large areas of fine agricultural lands and grazing ranges, rich mineral districts and valuable bodies of timber.

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Also Sectional Land Maps of Districts in Minnesota.

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The Western Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad; the Head of Navigation, and
The Only Wheat Shipping Port on Puget Sound.

Look at the following evidences of its growth:

Population in 1880, 760. Population, March, 1889, 22,000 to 25,000.

Assessed value of property in 1880.....	\$517,927
Assessed value of property in 1888. over.....	\$5,000,000
Real Estate Transfers for 1885.....	\$667,356
Real Estate Transfers for 1888.....	\$8,855,598
Coal shipped in 1882.....(Tons) 56,300	
Coal shipped in 1888.....(Tons) 272,529	
Crop of Hops in 1881.....(Bales) 6,098	
Crop of Hops in 1888.....(Bales) 40,000	
Lumber exported in 1888, over.....(Feet) 73,000,000	
Wheat shipped in 1888.....(Bushels) 2,528,400	
Miles of Railway tributary in 1880.....	136
Miles of Railway tributary in 1888.....	2,375
Regular Steamers in 1880.....	6
Regular Steamers in 1888, March.....	30
Banks in 1880.....	1

Banks Jan., 1889.....	6
Private Schools in 1875.....	0
Private Schools in 1888.....	3
Public Schools in 1880.....	2
Public Schools in 1888.....	6
Value of Public School Property.....	\$150,000
Value of Private School Property.....	150,000
Money spent in Building Improvements in 1887.....	\$1,000,000
Money spent in Building improvements in 1888.....	2,148,572
Money spent in Street Improvements in 1887.....	90,000
Money spent in Street Improvements in 1888.....	263,200
Money spent by N. P. R. R. Co. on Terminal Improvements in 1887.....	250,000
Money spent by N. P. R. R. Co. on Terminal Improvements in 1888.....	506,000
The N. P. R. R. Co. will spend this year (1889) on Terminal Improvements.....	\$1,000,000.

TACOMA is the only natural outlet for the grain crop of the Inland Empire, as Eastern Washington and Oregon is aptly termed, and it costs from \$1,500 to \$4,000 less to ship a cargo of wheat from Tacoma than from any other port north of San Francisco.

TACOMA now shows more healthy and rapid growth than any other point in the Northwest, and is the best location for Manufacturers for supplying both Inland and Water Trade. Full printed and written information will be furnished on application to

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N. P. R. R. Headquarters Building.

TACOMA, Washington Territory, Western Terminus Northern Pacific R. R.

TACOMA shows the lowest death rate of any city in the Union, and is the best lighted, graded and drained city on the North Pacific Coast.

TACOMA has the finest of educational facilities, and a population of 20,000 law abiding, industrious home winners.

TACOMA is not a "Boom City," but a rapidly growing mercantile manufacturing center.

TACOMA exported more than a million and a half cents of wheat in 1888. The commerce

of the world is safe in our harbor every day in the year.

TACOMA will ship 200,000,000 feet of the best lumber in the world this year. The coal mines tributary are inexhaustible, and mountains of the finest of iron ore are now being worked by experienced and wealthy owners.

TACOMA is not handicapped by any great body of fresh water around its suburbs, to shut off its tributary farming country, but has beautiful and safe

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TACOMA has a better foundation for permanent, material prosperity than any city in the United States and the sickly whine which comes from some of her jealous neighbors will develop into a wall of despair as they note Tacoma's daily growing supremacy, by virtue of inherent merit and determination to utilize her advantages.

To all of which I subscribe myself, yours truly,

J. H. HALL,

115 South Tenth Street, Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

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Do not wait until you have a certain amount. Send what money you have—two, three, four or five hundred dollars. We will invest it for you either in real estate that will surely increase in value, or will loan it for any time specified so it will net you ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Security ample—first mortgages only. The amount loaned shall not exceed forty per cent. of OUR valuation of the property. Write for full information. References by permission—Merchants National Bank of Tacoma or City Bank of Minneapolis.

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Oakes' Addition $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east, \$200 and \$250 each.

Cascade Park Addition south and west, \$175 each.

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Polite man on suburban train (rising and calling out after two young women who are going down the aisle)—"Here is a seat, ladies."

(Young women walk on and pay no heed to the invitation.)

Polite Man (louder)—"Ladies, you will find a seat back here."

(Young women still ignoring the courtesy.)

Polite Man (growing red)—"Of course you can stand up if you prefer, but (at the top of his voice) you can get a seat if you come back."

(Polite man sees young women accept a seat at further end of car and proceed to converse with each other in deaf and dumb alphabet, whereupon he goes into forward car to cool off.)—Chicago Tribune.

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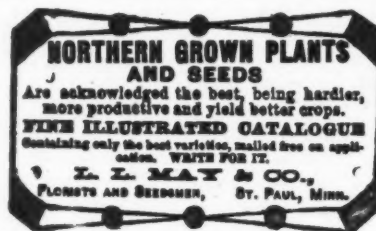
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The Northwest Magazine

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Twelve Months, \$1.50.

Six Months, 75 cents.

Humanity's Averages.

The average weight of male adults is 130 pounds; of women, about 110 pounds. The average height of American recruits is about five feet nine inches. The average height of well-built men is five feet nine inches. One inch of height should add two pounds to weight. The specific gravity of the body ranges from 0.950 to 1.030. The heart weighs 260 grammes in women and 330 grammes (10¼ ounces) in men; the average weight is 292 grammes. The period of its maximum weight is between fifty and eighty.

The amount of blood in the body is one-thirteenth the weight of the body, or five or six quarts, or eleven or twelve pounds. A man dies when he has lost a

fifth of his blood. The heart with each contraction ejects six ounces of blood from each ventricle, at a pressure in the left ventricle of one-fourth of an atmosphere. The heart sends all the blood round the body twice every minute, or in about thirty-five contractions. A deadly poison injected into a vein kills in fifteen seconds, on the average; injected under the skin, in four minutes. A cubic millimetre of blood contains 5,000,000 blood cells in men 4,500,000 in women. There are 300 red cells to every one white blood cell. The red cells have an average diameter of 1-3200 inch, the white cells of 1-25000 inch. The specific gravity of the blood is 1.055. The frequency of the pulse in the new born is 150; in infants of one

year, 110; at two years, ninety-five; at seven to fourteen years, eighty-five; in the adult man, seventy-two; a woman, eighty. The aspirations are one-fourth as rapid as the pulse.—*Medical Record.*

THE Wheatland *Eagle* man thus describes a new invention: The latest invention to hang in the family dining room is the gum board. It is a neat little circular board, decorated or plain, fastened to the wall. The name of each member of the family is painted on the circumference, and marks the spot where the gum is left until wanted. This saves carrying the gum to bed and getting it into one's hair or swallowing it at night. It is obvious that the gum board supplies a long felt want, and he who invented the new fad will have the best wishes of the young ladies.

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175 ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.

AMERICAN PLAN: | **EUROPEAN PLAN:**
\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 & \$4 Per Day | \$1 Per Day & Upwards

The Only Hotel in City on European Plan.

THE FINEST CAFE IN THE NORTHWEST CONNECTED.

Combines all modern improvements, steam heat, two passenger elevators, electric lights, call and return call bells. Everything new and first-class. The hotel and its culinary department the best in the city. Located convenient to business and places of amusement. Street cars to Union Depot, Exposition, etc., making it a desirable home for its patrons. We should be pleased to entertain you on your next visit to Minneapolis.

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We sell lots in "Railroad Addition" to Red Lake Falls, and investors are invited to call and look over our list and get prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

We also sell lots in Fertile and Twin Valley. These towns are located on the new line, the Duluth & Manitoba, in Polk and Norman counties.

We offer special inducements to parties who will build on lots purchased of us.

Correspondence solicited.

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Selects and Locates Government and Railroad Land.

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REAL ESTATE, LIVE STOCK BROKERS AND LOANS.

Having been supplied by the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., with plats and prices of its lands, we will give special attention to locating and buying Railroad Lands for Farms and Ranches between Billings and Fort Buford Reservation.

THE OKANOGAN COUNTRY.

Ex-Governor C. E. Loughton, late of Nevada, but now of Washington Territory, was lately requested by Sam Davis, the brilliant editor of the Carson, Nevada, *Appeal* to write something concerning the mines of Okanogan County, and did so. Writing from Tacoma and addressing the editor of the *Appeal*, Governor Loughton says:

"Answering your inquiry for general information respecting mining interests and developments in Okanogan County, in this Territory, which, by their magnitude, are attracting so much attention, I know you will kindly allow me, in order to clearly reply, to briefly review the facts connected with their discovery, location and subsequent development.

"Okanogan County comprises all that part of Stevens County west of the Columbia guide meridian. It does not appear on any map of Washington as it was only created by act of legislature passed at its session of 1887-88. For many years mythical stories of deposits of rich galena silver, found in that section, were current, but it then formed a part of the Moses Indian reservation, and neither prospecting or white men were allowed within its precincts. In 1886, however, this reservation was vacated by executive order and during that autumn some hundred or more mineral claims were located on the Conconully (then called Salmon) river. In 1887 further locations and new discoveries were made, and last year there were opened within a radius of thirty miles from Conconully five other new mining districts. The country in which minerals are found embraces a strip thirty miles wide and probably at least a hundred miles long.

"The Salmon River mining district was the first mining district organized in the county, and the various mining locations (upwards of a thousand in number) made in this district surround the town of Conconully, which is now the county seat of Okanogan County. There are three routes from the Northern Pacific railway by which these mines and towns may be reached; the better route for winter travel is from Spokane Falls to Davenport by rail, and thence about one hundred miles by stage, the trip consuming about two days and nights; there is also a stage route from Sprague, but as it is little traveled, it is not a popular route. In the spring, summer and fall, a very pleasant means of travel is, from Ellensburg by stage to the Columbia River, thence by steamer to the mouth of the Okanogan River, and thence by stage to Conconully.

"In all the developments made thus far, the ore is a galena silver, showing gray, copper, brittle silver, bismuth silver, and occasionally seams and pockets of chloride. This rock carries from ten to fifty per cent. lead; traces of gold, with a little iron and zinc; Professor Price, the eminent metallurgist of San Francisco, pronounces it the cleanest smelting ore which he has ever handled. The grade of the ore in silver varies somewhat, but it may safely be called a high grade proposition, as assays taken generally from the various ledges which have thus far been developed, will, I believe, show an average value of at least forty ounces to the ton. The veins have a general direction of northeast and southwest, dipping from twenty to forty degrees east, and are composed of live quartz and quartzite, with well defined walls of clay or talc in porphyry, porphyritic granite, and granite country rock. The pay streak in the ore chute varies from eighteen inches to four feet in width.

"The Salmon River Mill and Mining company has erected a concentrating plant in this district with a capacity of seventy-five tons per day. These works are situated on the Conconully River, about three quarters of a mile above the town of the same name, and being of easy access to all the mines in the Salmon River district will form a valuable adjunct to the treatment of the ores.

"A lack of railroad communication and transportation is the only impediment to the immediate development of this entire country, and the Northern Pacific railroad as well as the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern

have each begun lines respectively from Cheney and Spokane Falls northward; both lines are now completed and running forty miles to Davenport, and I am assured by executive officers of these roads that each will have a line to the Okanogan River before the close of the present year, this will bring them to within about twenty miles of this group of mines, and Conconully. While this fact militates seriously against the immediate output of our mines, it at the same time renders mining values much less than they would as-uredly be, had we now the advantage of direct railroad transportation. As a consequence, intending investors will never be able to obtain mining property at as low figures in this and the contiguous camps as now. This is a fact worthy of, and to which I desire to call attention. It has been the policy of those of us who have interests there, to keep down speculative, prospective and locators' values; and as a consequence, values are now upon a conservative basis.

The country is most delightfully wooded and watered; in nearly every case the claims can be worked by tunneling, and it is the most favorably situated for mining, as respects its natural resources, of any mining camp I have ever seen.

Our ores can be treated and marketed at Helena Montana, or at Tacoma, where Dennis Ryan is now erecting a 200 ton smelter, or they can be shipped east to Salt Lake, Denver, St. Louis or Omaha. It is a mining country with a great future, and when capital shall have been expended in its intelligent development, the output will astonish the mining world; and unless all indications are at fault, will rival our Old Comstock in its palmy days."

FRIENDLY WORDS.

We consider THE NORTHWEST ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, edited and published by E. V. Smalley, at St. Paul and Minneapolis, one of the very best, if not the best publication in the Northwest. Mr. Smalley's articles, giving descriptions of his trips through the far west, as well as of trips through the country nearer home, are to us most intensely interesting; while his resume of the current events of the day are valuable to all who take an interest in the growth and advancement of our great republic. Surely Mr. Smalley is doing a great work for our Territories and new States, by giving homeseekers valuable information as to the western country. The article which appears in the *Tribune* to-day, copied from the above named magazine, under the heading of "Climate Cure in Minnesota," is certainly of great value, as it is a fair, candid statement of facts, and will do more to give people of the more eastern States a correct idea of our State and its splendid climate, than all of the "boom circulars" that were ever printed. It is not necessary to lie about Minnesota in order to induce people to come here and settle; the truth is sufficient to convince every reasonable man that this is the best State in the Union to emigrate to.—*Morris (Minn.) Tribune.*



THE CHIMNEY CORNER IN COMING YEAR WILL DISTRIBUTE

\$79,366

AMONG ITS SUBSCRIBERS.
CO-OPERATION ON A PRACTICAL BASIS.

Determined to increase our subscription list to 150,000 within the next 90 days, we shall distribute among our subscribers all subscription profits for 1889. A common pint measure has been filled even full with ordinary corn, and the corn poured into a pint jar and sealed. No one knows the number of kernels the jar contains. This jar has been deposited with the Commercial Safe Deposit Co. and can not be opened until this contest closes, when the enormous sum of \$79,366 will be distributed free among 15,509 subscribers who make the best guesses as to the number of kernels the jar contains.

15,509 CASH PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN FREE! The following amounts in cash will be distributed free to subscribers guessing nearest the number of kernels of corn the pint jar contains:

1	Present to the 1st Subscriber Guessing Nearest Number	\$5,000
1	Subscriber Making Next Best Guess	1,000
5	" " " " " " " "	500
5	" " " " " " " "	300 each
10	" " " " " " " "	200
25	" " " " " " " "	100
50	" " " " " " " "	75
100	" " " " " " " "	50
200	" " " " " " " "	25
500	" " " " " " " "	15
1000	" " " " " " " "	10
3000	" " " " " " " "	5
5000	" " " " " " " "	3
5616	" " " " " " " "	1

15,509 Presents, amounting to, \$79,366

All who guess must send 50 cents to pay for six months' subscription to CHIMNEY CORNER, or \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 3 guesses. Your name and address will be entered on our subscription books as soon as received together with any guess or guesses you may make. When our subscription books show 150,000 subscribers the distribution of cash presents will take place. We do not claim to be philanthropists, but are in business to make money. A publication with a paid-up subscription list of 150,000 will receive at least \$25,000 a year from advertisers who wish to use its columns. As we shall distribute among subscribers the profits from subscriptions only, the advertising receipts will be our profits. We shall immediately expend \$35,000 in placing this advertisement before the public, therefore it will be only a short time before the 150,000 subscribers will be received and the cash prizes distributed. Names and addresses of winners will be published in the paper, together with pictures (if desired), of the parties making the three best guesses. Should two or more persons guess the correct number, then the one whose guess is first received will be awarded the \$5,000, the next \$1,000, and so on. No matter how many guesses have been received before yours, you are just as liable to guess the correct number as those who guessed before you. Everybody has an equal chance to secure one of the big presents, and as there are thousands of smaller ones (all cash), ONE of them can hardly fail to find its way into YOUR pocket.

THE CHIMNEY CORNER is so well known, that necessary; but for the information of those who have not seen it, we will say that it is a 16 page 64 column paper (same size as "Harper's Weekly"), four pages being elegantly illustrated. There is a constant succession of new and its contents are highly interesting and instructive.

MAKE A GUESS and subscribe at once. Who knows? That guess may make you the happy possessor of \$5,000. If you don't get the largest award, there are 15,508 chances for other sums ranging from \$1.00 to \$1,000 each.

NO CHARGE is made for your guess as only the regular subscription rates are charged. Our subscribers place us in a position to obtain high advertising rates, and we can return to them all profits on subscriptions, so that subscribers may feel that they have an interest in CHIMNEY CORNER as well as its publishers. Any Mercantile Agency will testify to our reliability.

ONLY 50 CENTS secure our beautiful illustrated paper six months on trial. Send in immediately with your guess which may bring you \$5,000. Remember the old adage—"nothing risk, nothing win." An investment of 50 cents may bring you \$5,000. Write **TO-DAY** and secure one of the 15,509 awards. Don't hesitate or you may lose the grandest opportunity of your life.

SPECIAL! We have set aside a reserve fund of \$1,000 cash, independent of the other cash presents announced, to be distributed among the first 274 persons replying to this advertisement, as follows: To the first person, \$100; to the second, \$50; to the third, \$25; to the fourth, \$15; to the next 20, \$10 each; the next 40, \$5 each; the next 50, \$3 each; the next 100, \$2 each; the next 50, \$1 each. Do not delay! Try for a present out of this reserve fund.

Address, **CHIMNEY CORNER, 67 & 69 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.**
Reference: Park Nat'l Bank, Chicago.



(Young lover, embracing his betrothed,—"Rejoice with me, dearest! I've just received \$5,000 as my share in the CHIMNEY CORNER subscription profits. Our marriage need no longer be delayed on account of poverty!")

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Population 1880, 3,533. In 1886, 10,400. On January, 1888, 19,116, and the population July 1, 1888 nearly 25,000. The Steamship and the Railroad Center of the Northern Pacific. The Most Aggressive and Prosperous City in America.

Come and investigate, or send for printed descriptive matter. We have tons upon tons each month for circulation, free of cost to you.

Fortunes have been made by first investors in the leading Western cities, and so will investments prove if made now in Seattle. We have Business and Residence Lots in all the best Additions at from \$100 to \$1,000, as well as lots in any portion of Seattle; also Timber, Coal and Iron Lands; Farms improved and unimproved. We deal in Municipal Bonds and Securities, and Negotiate Loans.

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REFERENCES: First National Bank and Merchants National Bank of Seattle.

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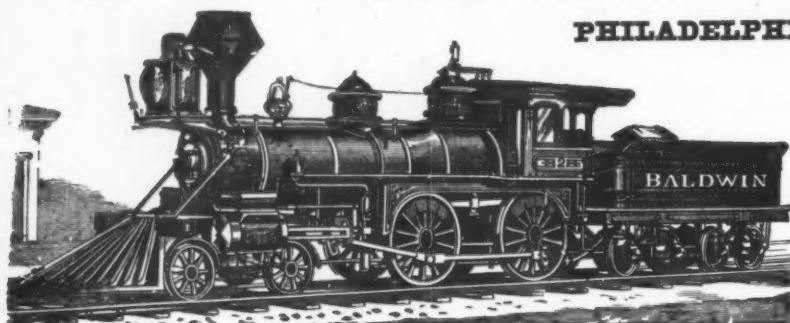
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GIVE THE BEST RESULTS
For Every Variety of Service.

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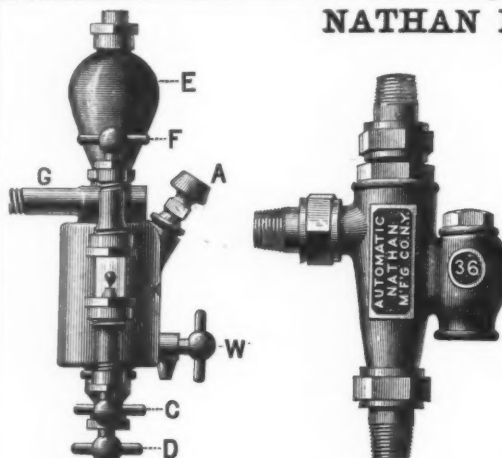
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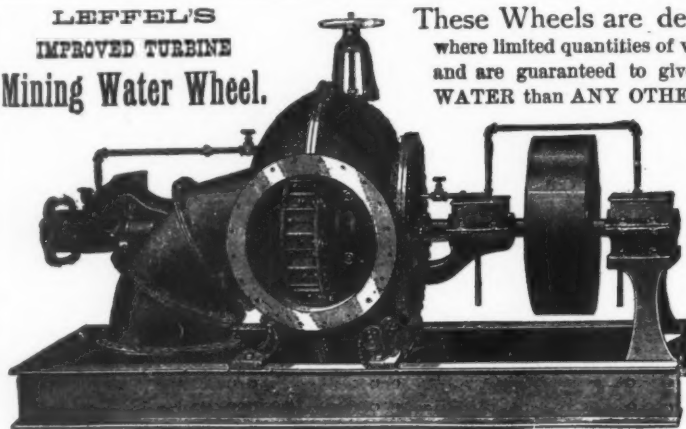
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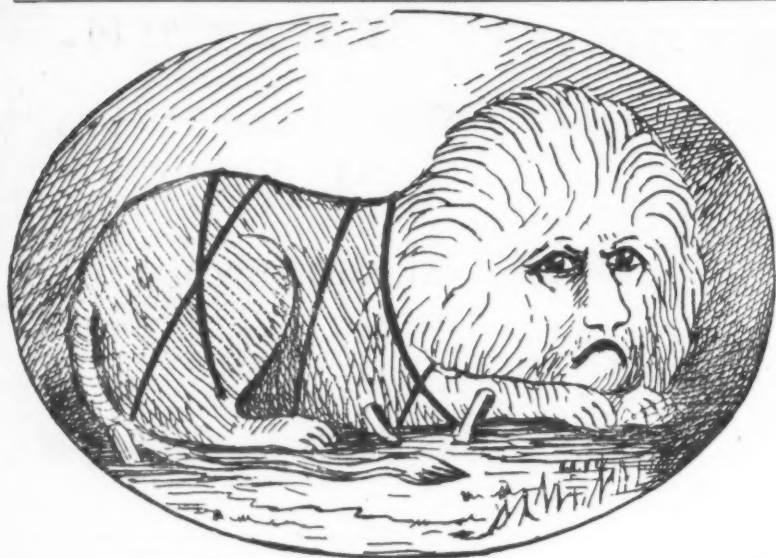
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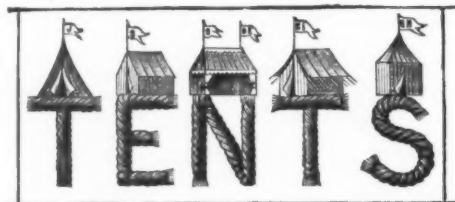
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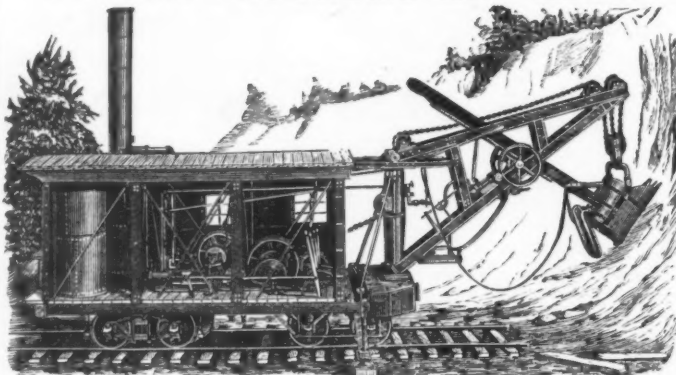
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THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

A moment of leisure had come his way,
And rather than idleness choosing,
The coal dealer's office boy sat one day,
A book with attention perusing.

Then asked his employer. "What is the book,
That you take such an interest in, sonny?"
The boy at the title page gave a look
And answered, "The Way to Make Money."

"Of plans to make money there isn't a one
Beats mine, I am confident, sonny;
Give eighteen hundred pounds to the ton,
And you'll find that's the weigh to make money."

—Boston Courier

At the Ticket Office.

Enter woman:

"Is this the X. Y. and Z. ticket office?"

"It is."

"Can I take a train here for Pumpkin Hollow?"

"You can in just ten minutes."

"What time does the train go?"

"At 6.30."

"La, me? They told me to Catchem & Cheatem's that in went at half-past six."

"And so it does."

"Hey?"

"The train leaves at half-past six. Will you have a ticket?"

"Well, I dunno. I kinder thought I'd drop down and see what time the train went out to-night, cos I'd about made up my mind to wait over and go in the mornin'. S'pose I can go in the mornin' can't I?"

"At 9.45, madam."

"Hey?"

You can leave here for Pumpkin Hollow at 9.45 to morrow, standard time."

"Law sakes—what fibbers some people is! I just asked that big French policeman outside there, and he said the mornin' train didn't go until a quarter to ten! S'pose the fare'll be the same if I wait over and go in the mornin', won't it?"

"Just the same."

"Well, you see, Mary Jane—that's my darter by my fust husband—she lives here, married to a feller by the name of John Smith; mebbe you know him? Never heard of him? Law, suz, you don't say! Now that's curus, hain't it! Live in the same town with my darter's husband and don't know him; nevers'much as hearn tell of him! Well, as I was sayin', Mary Jane wants me to stop over and go to prayer meeting with her to-night an' kinder see the sights. Now, it won't cost me a cent to stay, but I never could abide that John Smith. Didn't want Mary Jane to marry him in the fust place, and—"

"Excuse me, madam, but will you have a ticket?"

"Well, don't be in a hurry! I was tellin' ye about John Smith and—"

"But you see there are others waiting to be served!"

"Well, I guess my money's as good as anybody's, and I don't stir from this window until I get my ticket; now see if I do!"

"Ticket? Dollar ten!"

"Well, here's \$2. I s'pose you can make the change?"

"Ninety cents. Next!"

"Well, don't be in a hurry; we'll just see if it's ninety cents! I ain't got any too much confidence in railroads since they run over that red heifer Joshua bought of Jim Madden's widder and then went to law cos we wanted what she was lawfully wuth. They didn't want to pay us but \$20 fer her, but we got a jury of farmers, and I tell you they made that air old railroad talk turkey in—"

"What's the matter between you and Johnson?" he queried as they dropped off the car.

"Oh, we don't speak," was the reply.

"Money matters?"

"No."

"Politics or religion?"

"No. You see we are both after the same girl. I drew off and left him marry her and he has never forgiven me for it."

"Why, he ought to be greatly obliged to you!"

"Had he? Well, perhaps. He's had to support her family ever since and a carload of her relations came in only yesterday. No, I don't expect he will ever forgive me."—Detroit Free-Press.

Consumption Cured.

An old Physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire in this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this magazine, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

Tramp, (after ringing the door-bell)—"Please, I've seen better days—"
Housekeeper—"So have I. It's real foggy to-day."



IT WAS HIS WIFE.

Jinks—"That's a devilish pretty woman you just bowed to, Blinks. Who is she?"
Blinks—"Gad! She is a pretty one! Why, aw—she's Mrs.—Miss—aw—Why, Gad! I believe that's my wife."

The Chinaman says that marriage is the spice of life.

The horse one has had and the wife one has not yet got are always the most perfect of their kind.

A disgruntled Georgian says that with a mustard plaster and two green flies he can produce the climate of Florida.

Cholly (jocularly): "Take that pencil out of your mouth."
Billy: "Say, mister, who owns this mouth?" Cholly: "A syndicate, probably, judging from its size."

Minister (dining with the family)—"Bobby, I suppose when you grow up to be a man you will want to be an earnest Christian, won't you?" "Yes, sir, if it doesn't interfere with being a drum-major."

Mrs. De Temper—"Well, I declare! And so you are as old as my husband? Why, you look twenty years younger. Does your wife look younger, too?"

Mr. Hailfellow—"I never married."

Merchants Daughter—"Mudder, I wish I had von diamont necklace."

Fond Mother—"Vell, mein tear, you wait till your fadder has another below cost bankruct sale and I'll speag do him about it."—Philadelphia Record.

A woman went into a Boston store and inquired for a cravat. "Do you want a simple tie, or a Windsor, a Harvard, a four-in-hand, or what?"

"Any one will do." "But gentlemen have some choice in neckwear." "Never you mind; the man this is for will wear it and say nothing. He's dead."

HE HAD ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.—Miss Travis: "Oh, I'm so glad to meet you this morning, Mr. De Smith!"
De Smith—"You charm me! But why?" Miss Travis—"Why, I am trying to get up a donkey party, but we find it extremely hard to discover suitable persons. You will come, won't you?"—Burlington Free Press.

"John, dear," she said, "if I were to die would you marry again?" "I might, my love," he replied; "but I should go a trifle less reckless than I did before."

Minister—"My friends, Christianity will never accomplish its mission in this world until Christians come closer together." [Several young couples in different parts of the house suit the action to the word.]—Burlington Free Press.

Young Husband—"Isn't there something peculiar about the taste of these onions, my dear?"

Young Wife (anxiously)—"Oh I hope not, dear. I took such pains with them. I even sprinkled them with jockey club before I put them to boil to take away the unpleasant odor."

He—"Do you know, Miss Lily, that your personality reminds me vividly of the flower you are named after?" She (who goes in tremendously for botany)—"And do you know, Mr. Gilly, that when you flatter me like this you also remind me of a flower—of the genus Leontodon Taraxacum?" He (delighted)—"Naw! you don't weally mean it! What flower, may I ask?" She (softly)—"The dandy-lyin!" He: "Gad!"

Judge—"Witness, do you believe in the existence of a supreme being that controls the affairs of men?"

Witness—"Yawohl, shudge, dot vos my wife, Katrina. Dot voman vas der boss!"—Texas Siftings.



MODERN AUTHORSHIP—WORKING HIS REPUTATION.

Harry—"Hello, old boy—busy this morning?"
Mr. X. Cider Laggard, (a popular author of the day)—"Oh, no. Come in. Just going over a lot of my rejected manuscript."

Harry—"What? I hardly supposed you had anything rejected in these days, since your big hits of 'They' and 'Prince Zimmerman's Dimes.'"

Mr. X. Cider Laggard, (struggling between consistent secrecy and pique)—"Well—um—I don't, you know. The fact is, my boy, these are resurrected efforts of my school days that I'm working off at a fair price on my reputation, don't you know?"

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67 East Third Street, - ST. PAUL, MINN.



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THE SECRET MONITOR and Guide to Health, a private Medical Treatise on the above diseases with the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual System, in Health and Disease, containing nearly 300 pages and numerous illustrations, sent to any address on receipt of reduced price, only Thirty Cents, or value in one or two cent stamps. Pamphlets and chart of questions for stating case sent free.

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3 mos. for 10 cents. SOCIAL VISITOR, Chicago.

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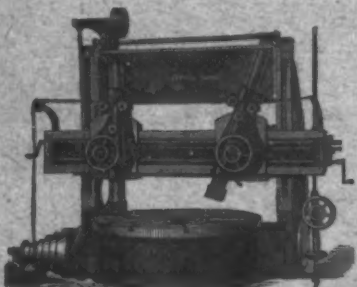
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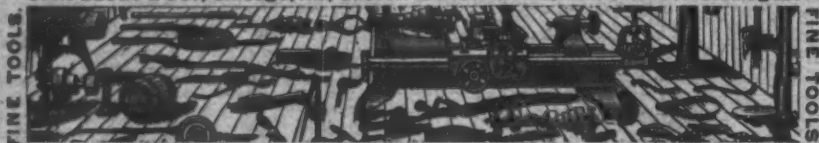
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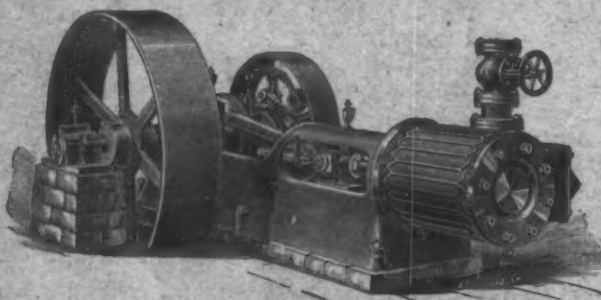


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